

4/24/78 [1]

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Cabinet Summaries	Andrew Young to Pres. Carter, 1 pg., re:UN activities <i>Opened 11/13/93</i>	4/21/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 21, 1978

TO: President Carter
THROUGH: Rick Hutcheson
FROM: Ambassador Young
SUBJECT: USUN Activities, April 12 - 19

SECURITY COUNCIL

Lebanon: Security Council held informal consultations in brief morning and afternoon sessions on April 20 under Presidency of U.S. (Amb. Young). Kuwait with Soviet endorsement stated his delegation would request formal Security Council meeting next week to set a time-table for Israeli withdrawal. SYG Waldheim reported on his trip to area and remarked that UNIFIL force commanders urged augmentation of UNIFIL to 6,000 troops which SYG will formally propose sometime after IDF Phase III.

Namibia: As President of the Security Council, we, along with other members of the Five worked to achieve a consensus within the Security Council on the timing of formal consideration of Namibia by the Council. We were unable to achieve agreement on holding a Council meeting during week of April 17 because of African opposition to a meeting prior to the UNGA Special Session on Namibia and in the absence of reactions to our proposal from SWAPO and South Africa. There does seem, however, to be agreement to a meeting of the Council shortly after the conclusion of the Special Session. In addition, the Contact Group has been working on preparations for the Western Five Foreign Ministers meeting in London this weekend and for UNGA Special Session on Namibia which begins April 24.

Disarmament: One month before the opening of the Special Session on Disarmament, it is very clear from discussions of the last preparatory committee meeting that the non-aligned and other countries are looking to President Carter to announce some major new approach on a) negative security assurances and b) steps toward nuclear disarmament beyond SALT and CTB negotiations. Participants are greatly concerned that the SSOD should constitute meaningful new departure for disarmament efforts and not simply be a "paper exercise". The focus is overwhelming on the Soviets and ourselves.

AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S OTHER MEETINGS

Mary Holmes College Fundraising Dinner, Paramus, N.J. (4/20).

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for Preservation Purposes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 8/18/92 *shk* BY *MR-MLC-92-21*
BY *gy* NARS, DATE 11/3/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

Frank Moore

RE: EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSITION ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

include my rate on 2B's copy

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
✓		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
✓	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/23/78

Mr. President:

Zbig is preparing a comment
on the attached memo - I'll
send it in when it is received.

Rick



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

C

APR 21 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jam*
Director

SUBJECT: Executive Branch position on the establishment
of an Institute for Human Rights and Fundamental
Freedoms

Issue

Should the executive branch support enactment of H.R. 11326 and S. 2994, bills "To establish an Institute for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in foreign countries?"

Background

On Tuesday, April 25, Warren Christopher plans to testify before a House International Relations subcommittee in favor of these bills, with some modifications. I understand that some time ago you discussed the matter with Zbig and Cy and agreed with Cy's negative viewpoint. We understand that Cy now believes he can support a modified institute. I believe, however, that the creation of such an institute would be inadvisable for a number of reasons.

The bills would establish an agency to carry out programs to promote international respect for human rights by providing assistance to nongovernmental organizations and individuals for:

- o sponsoring conferences on human rights in foreign countries,
- o publishing and disseminating books and artistic works in foreign countries which have been suppressed for political reasons,
- o supporting victims (and the families of victims) of political persecution by foreign governments, and
- o assisting in the legal defense of human rights in foreign countries.

State supports the creation of the Institute as an affirmation of American commitment to human rights and as a means of institutionalizing human rights as a factor in our foreign policy and of supporting private organizations that have been active in the field. State recognizes the possibility that the Institute might be seen as an arm of the U.S. Government designed for interference in internal affairs of foreign countries and recommends certain changes to enhance its disassociation from the government:

- (1) denying the Institute franking privileges and access to government information, services, and employees;
- (2) prohibiting the Institute from having permanent offices abroad;
- (3) authorizing grants only to non-governmental organizations abroad, and not individuals, and for generic, not specific purposes.

Despite these recommended amendments to the bills, I have serious reservations:

(1) An "independent" human rights agency unduly risks undertaking activities contradictory to U.S. foreign policy. The agency could not be disassociated from the U.S. Government which will create, finance, and staff it. Creditable independence from Presidential policy is unlikely to be attained by the modifications State suggests.

(2) Support for the creation of another agency without careful consideration by your reorganization staff would contravene your policy to reduce Federal agencies. There has been no opportunity to study current human rights activities of agencies nor to determine how the proposed Institute activities may relate. (Some of the activities of the Institute appear to duplicate activities of the State Department and the International Communication Agency.) (A government corporation is a particularly inappropriate form of organization for non-revenue producing activities.)

(3) State has not estimated Institute costs. They will be additive to current budget planning figures.

(4) Your Administration has made a clear, positive record on support of human rights. If more effort is deemed advisable, the State Department could take the lead with other agencies in developing further initiatives, if you so direct.

For these reasons, OMB recommends that the Administration not support these bills.

Time has not allowed seeking the views of all appropriate agencies.
As you know, Zbig strongly supports the establishment of the Institute.

Options

1. Support enactment of these bills with modification as proposed by the State Department.
2. Oppose enactment for the reasons cited. (OMB recommendation)

J

ID 782106

T H E W H I T E H O U S E
WASHINGTON

DATE: 22 APR 78

FOR ACTION: HAMILTON JORDAN
JODY POWELL

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)
ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSITION ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDA-
MENTAL FREEDOMS

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM SUNDAY 23 APR 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: WILL BE SUBMITTED SUNDAY AT NOON - NO EXTENSIONS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*get
12/3
comment*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

WILL GO TO PRES SUNDAY AT NOON - NO EXTENSIONS

ACTION	FYI	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>		COSTANZA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>		LIPSHUTZ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		MOORE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>		WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>		McINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>		SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL

<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON:

RE MCINTYRE MEMO RE EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSITION ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS:

Opposing this Congressional initiative to implement some of our human rights objectives will further erode the President's credibility in Congress on this issue. Eventually, we must go beyond the talking stage in human rights. This appears to be a good vehicle for joining with Congress to take a solid step forward on the issue. (BT)

ID 782406

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Received too late
told Jody to bring
up orally w/
President
if he
wished*

DATE: 22 APR 78

FOR ACTION: HAMILTON JORDAN

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSITION ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDA-
MENTAL FREEDOMS

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+ BY: 1200 PM SUNDAY 23 APR 78 +

ACTION REQUESTED: WILL BE SUBMITTED SUNDAY AT NOON - NO EXTENSIONS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*I see no good option for as best to
be basically supportive of this more while
attempting to ~~keep it~~ modify it to meet
our concerns. Unless I'm mistaken this is
an idea that is originated without
(over)*

sufficient study. Now we're
stuck with it. To flatly oppose
it would be impossible to adequately
explain publicly.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 21 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jim*
Director

SUBJECT: Executive Branch position on the establishment
of an Institute for Human Rights and Fundamental
Freedoms

Issue

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- (2) prohibiting the Institute from having permanent offices abroad;
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For these reasons, OMB recommends that the Administration not support these bills.

Time has not allowed seeking the views of all appropriate agencies.
As you know, Zbig strongly supports the establishment of the Institute.

Options

1. Support enactment of these bills with modification as proposed by the State Department.
2. Oppose enactment for the reasons cited. (OMB recommendation)

4/24/78

Burton, Joseph

Not put on spot
Good relation in Esqin
Committed to Peace
involvement

cabinet meeting 4/24/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- > Natural gas, COET ^{2 trillion cu ft} Phil Dunbar (-)
- > Tax reform 25+12
- Civil service reform
- Lock & dam 26. User charges
- > Farm legislation
- > SALT
- > Mid East Arms
- Turkey Arms Embargo
- > Korean Arms Xfer
- Anti-inflation
- > Western trip 5/3
- Wexler
- ~~Anti-~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Frank vs Dept CR people
Cabinet adopt no of Congress members
Grants - appointments
Washington area help (Wester)
Priorities - VP

Crude oil prod - Calif - ludicrous
Swap \bar{e} Japan

meeting with Conable/Frenzel 4/24/78

Conable THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON Frenzel

Gas tax - ok
other # from itemizers
Simplification ok -
redistribution no

Too much panic on Committee

5 major bills in 8 yrs.

\$250 bil → \$25 bil

Tax cut vs deduction

Charitable contributions

Capital gains rollback - favor

Reformal & DISC - no

Vauik/Pickle - no

Go over list of reforming Repubs

↑ ITC - no

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

C
✓

Meeting with Attorney General
Bell, OMB Director McIntyre
and Reorganization Project Staff

Monday, April 24, 1978
2:00 P.M. (45 Min.)
Cabinet Room

From: Stu Eizenstat

Stu

I. PURPOSE

To receive guidance from you concerning several legal-related reorganization studies (primarily those involving LEAA, Law Enforcement and Border Management) which are now moving toward completion.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background

Jim McIntyre has already sent you a briefing paper for today's meeting. As that paper indicates, this meeting is intended to get guidance -- not final decisions -- from you on the LEAA, Law Enforcement and Border Management studies. In addition, the meeting will be used to discuss briefly next week's Justice speech.

LEAA Study -- Last week you approved using the basic Justice-OMB recommendations about LEAA as a framework for consulting with Congress.

The most important of those recommendations involved the creation, by reorganization plan, of a National Institute of Justice and a Bureau of Justice Statistics within the Justice Department; and placing of those two new units alongside an LEAA unit (limited to grant assistance), with all 3 units to be under an Office of Justice Research and Assistance.

In your comments on the Justice-OMB recommendations you indicated that they appeared timid. Justice and OMB will be seeking your views about how the proposal might be made bolder. You might indicate that you would like a proposal

which, on its face, says clearly to the public that LEAA is being dramatically reshaped to improve its efficiency. You also might re-emphasize the importance of consulting with Senator Kennedy and Congressman Rodino, as well as Senator Ribicoff and Congressman Brooks, and attempting to shape a proposal which can be introduced and strongly supported by all of them.

One question which will arise in the meeting is what the Administration should do by the May 15 deadline. (By that date, there is a pro-forma Budget Act requirement that a bill seeking the reauthorization of LEAA, which expires in 1979, has to have been introduced.) I strongly believe this deadline should not force the Administration to submit a proposal. Our discussions with Rodino's and Kennedy's staffs indicate that a simple one page reauthorization bill can be introduced by May 15, and be amended by a comprehensive proposal at a subsequent date. In other words, we are not barred from submitting our LEAA proposal if it is not ready by May 15.

Law Enforcement Study -- Jim's briefing memo succinctly describes five steps that could be taken to reduce the substantial overlap and duplication present in Federal law enforcement activities. The first step -- a Presidential Commission on State, local and Federal law enforcement -- is not especially controversial; the only question is whether the benefits of a high-level, potentially high visibility study outweigh the costs, in terms of public perception, of another Presidential Commission and another study of subjects the Reorganization Project has been studying for more than a year.

The other four steps -- a law enforcement coordination unit within Justice, a transfer of certain firearms and explosives functions from Treasury to Justice, a transfer of the Federal Law Enforcement Center from Treasury to Justice, a removal of certain non-law enforcement functions from the FBI -- are potentially very controversial. Before you can be in a position to make an informed decision on any or all of those steps, far more information is needed about Cabinet and Congressional views, as well as the assessments of State and local law enforcement experts.

That information is not yet in hand. OMB and Justice will be seeking your approval in today's meeting to do the consultations necessary to secure such information. While these actions will be controversial (particularly the creation of a coordination unit and the removal of functions from the FBI), I see no problem

in your approving consultations, as long as OMB and Justice make clear that you have not made any final decisions about these actions and consultations are being undertaken to ensure that options presented to you will contain the views of your affected Cabinet officers and the appropriate members of Congress.

The above caveat is emphasized because I think it is important that these suggested actions not be presented at this point as steps you have tentatively decided to take. Such a presentation is necessary not only to ensure honest appraisals from those consulted but also to minimize any damage from inevitable leaks.

Border Management -- I make the same recommendation about the border management study as the law enforcement study; you should direct OMB and Justice to do the necessary consultations to provide you with the information needed for an informed judgement. As with the law enforcement study, this one study is also extremely controversial.

This reorganization, while needed, would clearly appear to be lower in priority than the other two.

However, the question of priorities should be raised in the meeting -- an indication should be sought from the Reorganization Project concerning the timing for completion of these reorganization studies and the way in which these studies fit within the broader context of all the major on-going reorganization studies. As a practical matter, only one reorganization plan can be submitted at a time. Therefore, attention needs to be paid to the order in which they are sent to Congress if the limited number of available slots is to be used effectively.

PARTICIPANTS: Attorney General Bell, Jim McIntyre, Stu Eizenstat, Harrison Wellford, key Reorganization Project and White House staff.

PRESS PLAN: White House Photographer.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*

This is a preliminary assignment of Cabinet members to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to obtain Administration support for our civil service reform legislation. The assignments are as follows:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Committee</u>	<u>Cabinet</u>
Robert Nix	House International Relations	Vance
Morris Udall	Interior	Andrus Strauss
James Hanley	Banking/Small Business	Strauss SBA
Charles H. Wilson	Armed Services	Brown
Richard White	Armed Services	Brown
Wm. D. Ford	Education/Labor	Marshall <i>Joe</i>
William Clay	Education/Labor	Young
Pat Schroeder	Armed Services	Barbara Blum EPA
William Lehman	Budget	Jay Solomon
Gladys Spellman	Banking	Harris
Herbert Harris	Judiciary/D.C.	Bell Strauss
Stephen Solarz	House International Relations	Vance

Michael Myers	Education/Labor	Marshall
Cecil Heftel	Education/Labor	Strauss
Ralph Metcalfe	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	Andrus Kreps
Leo Ryan	Government Operations House International Relations	Vance
		Harris
Edward Derwinski	House International Relations	Vance
John Roussetot	Banking/Budget Joint Economic	McIntyre
James Collins	Commerce	Kreps
Gene Taylor	Public Works and Transportation	Adams Bergland
Ben Gilman	House International Relations, Select Committee on Narcotics	Vance Bourne
Trent Lott	Rules	Brown
Jim Leach	Banking	Blumenthal Harris
Tom Corcoran	Government Operations	Vernon Weaver

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1978

MEETING WITH WAYS AND MEANS MEMBERS

Monday, April 24, 1978
3 p.m. (30 minutes)
The Oval Office

Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *fmm - Bill*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss consideration of the tax bill before the Ways and Means Committee with Rep. Barber Conable (R-35-N.Y.), Rep. Bill Steiger (R-6-Wisc.), and Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-3-Minn.).

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: So far in the mark-up, each of these Republicans has voted against the Administration, with the exception of the elimination of the gas tax, which they all voted for. Since that time, the Republicans have been solidly against us on major issues.

On the sales tax, Conable voted for the elimination of the deduction, until it became obvious that he would have given us a 19-18 majority, and he switched his vote. Subsequently, the debate evolved into a request for the Joint Committee on Taxation to devise figures that would give more of the revenue gained by elimination of the deductions to the middle class, and Conable seems receptive to voting with us on the elimination of deductions, provided he is not the only Republican.

Steiger and Frenzel have also indicated that they may be more receptive to the elimination of the deductions if the proceeds are redistributed more heavily to the middle class.

In other conversations, Frenzel stated that he might be helpful in tax shelters, but he wasn't, and Conable may go with us on Taxable Bond Options, but that isn't definite.

One of the keys to our getting better support on our reforms is to find out how we can break the solid

opposition by the Republicans so the issues are considered on their merits.

The following profiles outline the tax postures of Reps. Conable, Steiger, and Frenzel.

Rep. Barber Conable (R-35-N.Y.)

Elected to the House in 1964, Conable has had substantial opposition only in 1974 from then Rochester Vice Mayor Midge Costanza. The Republican voting habits of the smaller counties of his district and the Rochester suburbs usually effectively overwhelm any Democratic margins that come out of the city of Rochester.

On most substantive issues, Conable stands with the conservative orthodox; on procedural issues, however, he led successful fights for reforms as early as 1970.

In regard to the present tax proposals, Conable has stated his opposition to repeal of both DISC and deferral. His position on DISC is that it should have been an incremental provision in the first place and that the 1976 Tax Reform Act put it where it should have been to start.

Conable is also opposed to the minimum tax which he regards as a disguised long-term capital gains tax.

On repeal of the pollution control bond exemption, Conable wants to strike a balance between capital formation and job creation through industrial development bonds and crowding of tax-exempt market.

As leader of the Ways and Means minority, Conable has long supported a larger tax cut than the Administration proposed.

Rep. William Steiger (R-6-Wisc.)

When first elected in 1966, Steiger was the youngest member of Congress at 28. His district is one of the State's more Republican districts (although it gave only a small margin to Ford in 1976) and is one of only two Wisconsin districts which still elects a Republican congressman.

Although Steiger is not one of the more liberal Republicans on economic issues or on foreign policy, one of his major legislative initiatives was to end the draft and institute a volunteer army.

Steiger has no reelection problems and won the 1976 election with 63 percent of the vote.

On the present tax reform proposals, Steiger opposes the repeal of DISC and deferral.

He will probably also vote against the taxable bond option, having opposed it during mark-up on the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

During the present mark-up, Steiger has voted only once in favor of an Administration position (elimination of the gasoline tax deduction).

As one of the more articulate Republicans, Steiger can be expected to continue to lead the opposition to the Administration's proposals. He will work particularly hard to roll back the capital gains tax.

Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-3-Minn.)

First elected in 1970, Frenzel won by only 51 percent. Although his district has the highest median income of any in Minnesota, it is by no means heavily Republican; in most states, it would be considered marginal if no incumbent were running. Nevertheless, Frenzel won the 1976 general election with 67 percent of the vote and the 1974 general with 60 percent.

Frenzel is heavily involved in Republican Congressional fund raising activities and has been most active in campaign finance reform.

Although he is talked about more than any other Republican for statewide office, he wisely decided against opposing Humphrey in 1976.

In a conversation this month with Acting Assistant Secretary of Treasury Lubick, Frenzel indicated that he thought the size of the tax reduction was right and that the allocation between business and individuals was also correct.

Frenzel is adamantly opposed to the minimum tax and repeal of the alternative tax on capital gains. It is also doubtful he will support the Administration on classifying syndicates as corporations.

He did, however, indicate some sympathy with the Administration's proposal on tax shelter annuities.

It is doubtful that he will support the Administration on our travel and entertainment proposals, but he is interested in curbing abuses in the area.

Frenzel is also adamantly opposed to the taxable bond option which he regards as a bail-out for New York City. He indicated some sympathy, however, with the repeal of the industrial development bond exemption for pollution bonds.

He is opposed to repeal of both DISC and deferral.

On Social Security integration, it may be possible to gain some support if our proposed rules are liberalized and we provide a reasonable offset and transition to avoid mass changes. He also expressed some sympathy for the non-discrimination requirement for medical and group life insurance.

Frenzel also indicated sympathy for our proposal to tax credit unions, if the smaller ones are exempted.

On the proposed business cuts, Frenzel said he expects the Committee to set aside the extension of the investment tax credit to industrial structures.

Participants: The President, Sec. Blumenthal, Reps. Conable, Steiger, and Frenzel, Frank Moore and Bill Cable.

Press Plan: White House Photographer/Regular Press Coverage.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JODY POWELL 

RE : Press Coverage of Your
Meeting with Vance this Afternoon

At your 4:00 meeting, you should discuss with Cy and Zbig whether you wish to have the Secretary of State give a brief statement to the press following the meeting and perhaps take a few questions.

The advantages of doing this are that a statement this afternoon would tend to make any comments you might have on his visit at your press conference tomorrow less significant. Since I gather there is not that much positive news that we can discuss, I would assume that this situation would be in our best interest.

The disadvantages are that Cy may be tired and unprepared to face the press at this time, or there may be a positive bit of news that I don't know about which you would want to give out tomorrow.

You can make this decision during the course of the meeting. I do not need to know what you wish to do until it is over. I will not give the press a lid until the meeting has concluded.

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for Preservation Program

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Jack Watson *Jack* April 21, 1978
RE: Summaries for the Week of April 17 -
21, 1978

The weekly summaries are attached.

CC: The Vice President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-24-78

To Jim Schlesinger
Jim Mc Intyre
Stu Eizenstat

Please advise briefly
on Sen Haskell's bill
(S419?) re demonstration
tests re oil shale.

JC

SENATE

- ** Johnston, J. Bennett (D-La) ✓
- ** Haskell, Floyd K. (D-Colo) ✓
- Bumpers, Dale (D-Ark) ✓
- Ford, Wendall (D-Ky) ✓
- ** Domenici, Pete V. (R-NM) ✓
- * McClure, James A. (R-Ida) ✓
- * Hatfield, Mark O. (R-Ore) ✓
- Jackson, Henry (D-Wash) ✓
- Long, Russell B. (D-La) ✓
- The Majority Leader ✓

** Indicates highest priorities.

* Indicates second highest priorities.

BUMPERS, Dale (D-Arkansas) - *call Bennett - will*
FORD, Wendall (D-Kentucky) - *will help help all out*
DOMENICI, Pete V. (R-N.M.) - *commit to help*
MCCLURE, James A. (R-Idaho) - *will help - difficult in committee*
HATFIELD, Mark O. (R-Oregon) - *will help*

- I want to thank you for your special effort in pulling this compromise together. I know it wasn't easy, and I appreciate your commitment and sacrifice.
- Without you, this precedent-setting compromise would not have been possible.
- I just want to thank you, and offer my full support in the difficult fight that lies ahead.
- We both know there are those from both extremes who will try and derail this effort.
- With your continued help and support, I am hopeful we can prevail.

Be back Mon.
Will try to support
bill. Will call
if problems -

HASKELL, Floyd K. (D-Colo)

- I am looking forward to being with you on May 3 for Sun Day.
- I appreciate your help and support in putting together the natural gas compromise.
- I know it is not exactly what either of us would have wanted, but it is a good compromise.
 - o It provides seven more years of certain regulation, with a Congressional right to reimpose at a later time if necessary.
 - o It costs no more than the existing regulatory program under which almost no new gas is flowing into the gas starved interstate system.
 - o It controls the intrastate market and creates for the first time a national market for natural gas.
 - o It provides for a strong and mandatory incremental pricing provision to protect the residential consumer from rising prices by first passing them through to the least desirable industrial boiler fuel users.
- The days ahead will be difficult, for there are those from both extremes who will try and derail this bill.
- The nation sorely needs to bring order to our natural gas markets and more importantly enact an energy bill. This is a reasonable compromise that will move us in that direction.
- I need your help in the effort to enact this bill. If it fails, it will be the country and the Democratic majority who will bear the burden of that failure.
- As national leaders and Democrats, I hope we can work together to finally produce a national energy policy, and this gas compromise is a critical link in that effort.

*Country needs a bill
Severance tax only prob-
I told him compromise
accommodated highest state - He
should take this -*

JOHNSTON, J. Bennett (D-LA)

- I want to thank you for your special effort in pulling this compromise together. I know it wasn't easy, and I appreciate your commitment and sacrifice.
- Without you, this precedent-setting compromise would not have been possible.
- I know you have stretched about to the breaking point in trying to bring the compromise into being, and that the final small points necessary to reach the agreement were not accepted by you.
- Having come this far, Bennett, I hope you will be with us. Those final points pale in significance to the need for a bill and the role you can play in ensuring success.
- It isn't what either of us wanted. As national leaders and as Democrats, I hope I can count on your support for this package that really achieves almost all of your goals.

- Date certain deregulation of:

- o new gas
- o intrastate gas
- o incentive gas
- o high-cost gas

- Accelerating and certain prices even for old gas.

- A valuable and generous new gas definition.

- I need your help in the effort to enact this bill. If it fails, it will be the country and the Democratic majority who will bear the burden of that failure.
- As national leaders and Democrats, I hope we can work together to finally produce a national energy policy, and this gas compromise is a critical link in that effort.

STAGGERS, Harley O. (D-W VA)

JACKSON, Henry (D-Wash)

- Init to stay - Bennett doubtful

-- Mr. Chairman, you were magnificent.

-- Without you, this miraculous compromise -- supported now by Charlie Wilson and John Dingell -- would not be possible.

-- I just want to thank you, and offer my full support in the difficult fight that lies ahead.

-- We both know there are those from both extremes who will try and derail this effort.

-- Under your leadership, I am confident we can prevail.

THE MAJORITY LEADER

- Starting with your help in convincing Senator Jackson of the importance of achieving a natural gas bill, I think we have now taken a major step forward with the natural gas agreement.
- There are those from both extremes who will try and derail our efforts, and I want to work closely with you in the upcoming fight.
- I appreciate all of your help, and hope with gas now moving forward, we can also work with Russell to move the tax bill and COET.

LONG, Russell B. (D-LA)

-- Now that we have a tentative agreement on natural gas, I hope we can begin to move forward on COET and the tax bill and take advantage of the momentum.

-- On the natural gas settlement, I know it isn't what either of us might have wanted. But for your point of view, it is a good bill.

- Date certain deregulation of:

- o new gas
- o intrastate gas
- o incentive gas
- o high-cost gas

- Accelerating and certain prices even for old gas.

- A valuable and generous new gas definition.

-- Russell, I am going to need your help to assure approval of the gas bill and the energy plan.

-- If we fail, it will be the country and the Democratic majority who will bear the burden of that failure.

-- As national leaders and Democrats, I hope we can work together to finally produce a national energy policy, and this gas compromise is a critical link in that effort.

*Gas - don't know how to vote - pipelines +
7¢ vs 70%?
COET - Import quota assume 1/3 + 1 votes
Will vote to sustain if can win
Need \$1 trillion now → zero ad
COET \$ → indiv investment like REA
Small group meetings - when?
This week*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 April 1978

Stripping

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for delivery. The book referred to was a book Timberlake brought with him to a meeting that was with the President and that R. Timberlake was giving to the Library of Congress but wanted the President to see. I have had it delivered to the Library of Congress by our messengers.

Patti Maloomian (X7052)

Note: original of President's note went to the Library of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-22-78

To Bob Timberlake
Charles Kuralt

The book is superb!

The text and paintings
bring back vivid memories
of my own childhood.

Jimmy

cc: Library of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jody Powell

RE: JUSTICE SPEECH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
/		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
/		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/21/78

Mr. President:

Moore and Watson have no comment.

McIntyre agrees with the basic program outlined by the Attorney General, and suggests that:

- o the law enforcement and other justice-related reorganizations be included in your Law Day speech; and
- o that the speech be entitled a "justice" rather than a "crime" message.

Eizenstat's comment is attached.

Rick



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

March 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Crime Program

A great deal of information-gathering and analysis has taken place in the past months to formulate an administration crime program. It now appears to me that the most effective means of presenting the crime program would be in a series of speeches and reorganization plans, rather than in a legislative message to the Congress.

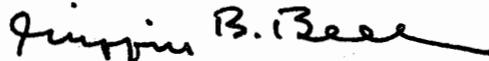
The crime program is taking shape as a broad statement of policy and priorities across the spectrum of the criminal justice and law enforcement field. Unlike other subjects which have been dealt with as messages to Congress, there will not be a proposal for extensive legislation, aside from the criminal code revision which is now pending in the House of Representatives.

It now appears that the OMB law enforcement reorganization plans will not be finalized for several months. I would expect that, after careful review, these plans would be significant extensions of the policy and priorities which could be discussed in speeches to be delivered this Spring. The LEAA reorganization plan is already ripe for discussion in a speech and demonstrates the seriousness and the scope of the administration's effort.

One final advantage to a series of speeches and reorganization plans is that it allows for continuing publicity, which will aid in educating the public and building a consensus for the program. I have checked with Senator Kennedy, Congressman Rodino, and the Conference of Governors -- all of whom are concerned about the crime program -- and they concur in the following type of plan for presentation of the program.

1. Presidential Speech. On Law Day (May 1) the broad outlines of the program could be announced in a major speech. A Vice Presidential speech that day or shortly thereafter could build upon the same themes.
2. Attorney General Speech. Within ten days of the President's speech, the Attorney General would deliver a more detailed address covering the entire program, and explaining how reorganization plans will fit into it.
3. Reorganization Plans. The plans will be released in a series of announcements, as each plan emerges from the process of review within the Administration and consultation with Congress.

I have attached a short outline of points which could be made in speeches about the crime program.


Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General

cc: The Vice President

Stuart E. Eizenstat
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Affairs and Policy



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

April 5, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Re: Law Day Speech

In my memorandum to you of March 28, 1978, I suggested that you announce the broad outline of your criminal justice program in a speech on Law Day, May 1, 1978. The Domestic Council staff has suggested that the Law Day speech be further expanded to cover our program for improvements in the administration of the civil justice system, in addition to the crime program. I concur in this suggestion.

Attached to my previous memorandum is a short outline of points which could be made in speeches about the administration's crime program. This is simply a tentative checklist of topics for the more detailed speeches on the crime program which could be made by other administration officials after the presidential speech. When such detailed speeches are drafted, I will seek comments from the Domestic Council and the affected agencies.

Respectfully,

Griffin B. Bell

Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General

Outline of Criminal Justice Message

- I. Introduction. Primary authority and responsibility of the states in combatting crime. Federal role -- to assist the states and to focus on particular areas that are national problems. Need for a national criminal justice strategy.
- II. Federal role with regard to state and local law enforcement.
 - A. Federal assistance.
 1. LEAA reorganization. To enable federal criminal justice research and financial assistance programs more directly and efficiently to benefit state and local law enforcement efforts, and to create a Bureau of Justice Statistics.
 2. Federally-funded programs to aid state law enforcement efforts. Career criminal programs, sting operations, federal-state-local drug law enforcement task forces; Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime program.
 3. Juvenile justice.
 4. Federal-state cooperation in areas of dual jurisdiction.
 - B. Federal legislation to help the states in combatting violent crime.
 1. Handgun control.
 2. Victim compensation legislation.
- III. Direct federal law enforcement.
 - A. Reform of the Federal Criminal Code.
 - B. Concerted attack on federal priority areas.
 1. Organized crime. Redirection of strike force program, with greater emphasis on financial underpinnings of criminal enterprises.

2. White collar crime. Focus on fraud in federal benefit programs and federal procurements, crimes against business, and corporate illegality.
3. Drug trafficking. Increased efforts to reach financial assets of drug trafficking organizations. Work with other countries to control drug supply.
4. Public corruption. Special units focusing on official corruption; proposed conflict of interest code for government employees.

IV. Courts and Criminal Procedures

- A. Increasing number of judges in the federal system, and increasing functions and powers of U.S. Magistrates.
- B. Reexamination of Speedy Trial Act to make it more effective. Study of criminal appeals process in order to initiate needed reforms.
- C. Case management techniques for prosecutors.
- D. Research in the National Institute of Justice on various aspects of criminal law administration and court reform.

V. Corrections.

- A. Increased use of community treatment alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases.
- B. Upgrading prisons and jails, and replacing antiquated facilities.
- C. Adoption of minimum standards.

VI. Citizen cooperation and crime prevention. Encouraging citizens and communities to undertake crime prevention measures and crime deterrence campaigns.

Electronically Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 21, 1978

*Stu -
Read my Law Day
Speech - The justice
System still stinks
J
p.s. Lawyers don't
see it my way,
I know
Stu*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

SUBJECT: Justice Speech

THE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

Since Judge Bell's memorandum on the crime speech was written, additional work has gone forward in planning such a speech. First, of course, a forum has been selected -- the 100th anniversary of the Los Angeles Bar Association, which you are scheduled to address on May 4. Second, Judge Bell, OMB and I agree that your speech should not focus on crime as much as it does on the broader subject of justice. We believe that you can use this occasion, the 4th anniversary of your Law Day speech in Georgia, to give a stirring address on the subject of justice in America.

That speech would not only follow-through on the themes emphasized in your earlier Law Day speech, but would also state what your Administration has done to date and what it plans to do in the civil liberties and criminal justice areas. We do not want the speech to be a laundry list of everything the Administration has done or is doing in these areas, but we do think that you should emphasize and take credit for some of our very positive initiatives. These include the general outlines of the LEAA reorganization, criminal code reform, the wiretap legislation, the intelligence agency Executive Order and the improved access to courts proposals. We believe that the overriding impression the audience should receive from your speech is not so much the number and variety of improvements to be proposed, but rather the depth of your commitment to justice for all Americans and protection of Constitutional guarantees and freedoms. To a large extent the speech can be seen as a domestic human rights address -- an attempt to indicate that your concern about human rights begins at home and is being met regularly by your Administration's efforts in the civil liberties and criminal justice areas.

Jim Fallows is beginning to draft a speech along the above lines. Justice Department, OMB and the Domestic Policy Staff are providing suggestions to Jim for the types of themes to be emphasized and the specific initiatives to be included. In addition, we are quietly seeking from some of the nation's outstanding legal scholars, judges and lawyers ideas about themes that might be included in the speech.

Next Monday, OMB will discuss with you several reorganization initiatives in the legal area. At that time, we hope to spend some time speaking about this speech and to get additional thoughts you might have.

ID 781715

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 29 MAR 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT *wed*

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE *nc*

wed JACK WATSON *- NC*

JIM MCINTYRE *attached*

FRAN VOORDE *attached*

Jody Powell

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

Jim Fallows

Dick Pettigrew

SUBJECT: GRIFFIN BELL MEMO RE: CRIME PROGRAM

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 01 APR 78 +

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James T. McIntyre, Jr. *JTM*

SUBJECT:

Attorney General Bell's Memorandum of
March 28, 1978 on a CRIME PROGRAM

We support Judge Bell's basic suggestions announcing a crime program. We think that you should announce the program May 1, 1978 in a Law Day speech and that the Attorney General, the Vice President and others should make appropriate detailed addresses following up on the themes set in your speech.

OMB is in the process of preparing broad policy law enforcement reorganization recommendations for you, and we have requested a meeting on April 19 or 20 with you, Judge Bell, Stu, and others to discuss these and other justice-related reorganizations.

In summary, we agree with the basic program Judge Bell outlines. We would suggest:

- (1) That law enforcement and other justice-related reorganizations be included in your Law Day speech.
- (2) That your Law Day speech be entitled a "Justice" message rather than strictly a "Crime Message".
- (3) That Judge Bell, Stu, and I discuss further the contents of the message and report to you after your decisions on law enforcement reorganization.

CC: Judge Bell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Add

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
/		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

ENROLLED BILL
AGENCY REPORT
CAB DECISION
EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		CARP
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
/		FALLOWS
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		GAMMILL

		KRAFT
		LINDER
		MITCHELL
		MOE
		PETERSON
/		PETTIGREW
		POSTON
		PRESS
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		STRAUSS
		VOORDE
		WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

/	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
/		MONDALE
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	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
/	STRAUSS
/	VOORDE
/	WARREN

ID 784715

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 29 MAR 78

FOR ACTION: JODY POWELL

INFO ONLY: JIM FALLOWS

RICHARD PETTIGREW

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL MEMO RE CRIME PROGRAM

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 05 APR 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ID 780800

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 06 APR 78

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY: RICHARD PETTIGREW

SUBJECT:

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ID 7871715

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 29 MAR 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE

JACK WATSON

JIM MCINTYRE

FRAN VOORDE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: GRIFFIN BELL MEMO RE: CRIME PROGRAM

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 01 APR 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

Rick -
We're proposing a Law Day Speech in LA (may!).
The speech AG suggests seems appropriate. *fran*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 24, 1978

Jim McIntyre
Frank Moore

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

Stu Eizenshat
PROPOSED FY BUDGET AMENDMENTS
IMPLEMENTING PROGRAM TO AID STUDENTS
FROM MIDDLE INCOME FAMILIES

2108



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 21 1978

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jim*

SUBJECT: Proposed Fiscal Year 1979 Budget Amendments
Implementing the Program to Aid Students from
Middle Income Families

This request is part of the Administration's middle income student assistance proposals and contains the following two items:

- A budget amendment for student assistance to provide an additional \$990 million for the basic grant program to guarantee a minimum award of \$250 per student and allow for the participation of more students from middle income families and \$150 million for the work study program to increase the number of middle income students who will benefit from this program.
- A budget amendment for the Student Loan Insurance Fund to provide an extra \$70 million in subsidies to support an additional 403,000 new student loans. This amendment assumes the enactment of new legislation which will raise the adjusted family income for eligible students from \$25,000 to \$40,000. The estimate also assumes enactment of legislation authorizing an additional 1/2 percent in special allowances to be paid to lenders on loans being repaid. This will encourage financial institutions to make this type of loan.

These proposals are being sent to you separately from the consolidated package of supplementals and amendments, now being prepared, to insure that these requests are transmitted to the Congress before congressional action on the much more expensive tuition tax credit proposals now being considered. Hopefully, this positive action on the part of the Administration will thus avoid the necessity of a veto.

We are enclosing for your signature personal letters from you to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate reiterating your intention to veto any tuition tax credit legislation approved by the Congress. These letters will be sent concurrently with the formal transmittal of these budget amendments to the Congress.

Analysis of Budget Costs

	(in millions of dollars)			
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Budget authority.....	+1,210	+1,321	+1,441	+1,560
Outlays	+216	+1,125	+1,349	+1,503

White House Staff Views

Domestic policy Approval

Recommendation

Approval

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

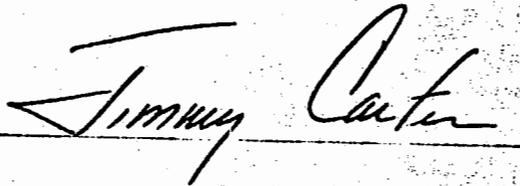
The Speaker of the
House of Representatives

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider amendments to the request for fiscal year 1979 appropriations in the amount of \$1,210,000,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The details of these proposals are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

X 

Enclosures



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

The President

The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1979, in the amount of \$1,210,000,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The details of these proposals are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed the proposals contained in this document and am satisfied that these requests are necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that these proposals be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,

Jim McIntyre

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

1979 Budget Appendix Page	Headings	1979 Request Pending	1979 Proposed Amendment	1979 Revised Request
427	Student assistance	\$3,278,000,000	\$1,140,000,000	\$4,418,243,000

(In the appropriation language under the above heading: delete "\$3,278,243,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$4,418,243,000; delete "\$3,253,843,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$4,393,843,000.)

This proposal would modify the Basic Grant and College Work Study programs to allow for more participation by middle income families. It would result in additional outlays of \$166 million in fiscal year 1979.

434	Student Loan Insurance Fund	\$750,814,000	\$70,000,000	\$820,814,000
-----	-----------------------------	---------------	--------------	---------------

(In the appropriation language under the above heading: delete "\$725,814,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$795,814,000); and delete the period after "Higher Education Act" and insert the following: Provided, That \$70,000,000 of this appropriation shall be made available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.)

This proposal would provide funds to support an additional 403,000 new loans. This will increase outlays in fiscal year 1979 by \$50 million.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

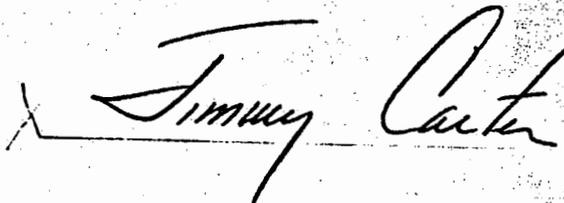
The Speaker of the
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Today I transmitted to the Congress 1979 requests for appropriations totalling \$1.2 billion for the proposed Middle Income Student Assistance program.

These funds are requested on the condition that Congress enact my proposed amendments to the Higher Education Act. I continue to believe that this program will be more effective in bringing assistance to middle income students than any of the proposed tuition tax credit bills, and I intend to veto such tax credit legislation if it reaches my desk.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Jimmy Carter".

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

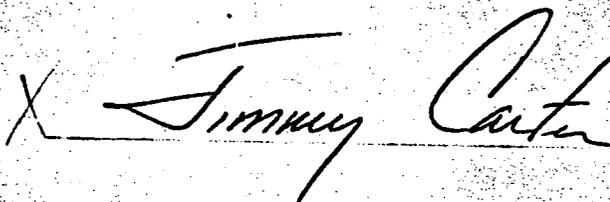
The President
of the Senate

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Respectfully,

X 

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: WEEKLY STATUS REPORT -
WATER POLICY.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
/		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
/	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

Electronically Copy Made
for Presentation Purposes

*Expedite H₂O
Policy. already
2 months overdue*
C
—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Domestic Policy Staff Weekly
Status Report

ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Tax Reform: Working with the Vice President, Frank, Secretary Blumenthal on strategy.

Exports: Working with an Interagency Task Force headed by Commerce to consider measures to promote U.S. exports.

ENERGY

National Energy Act (NEA): Natural Gas Conference discussions are continuing. We are still working closely with Schlesinger, Moore, Treasury, CEA and OMB.

Energy Impact Assistance: Final decision memorandum is in preparation. Options for announcement of program are being evaluated.

CRBR Agreement with the Congress: Continuing discussion with Representative Flowers and committee staff on strategy for consideration of Flowers Amendment on the House floor.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Civil Service Reform Initiative: Hearings continue in the House and Senate. The legislative team is visiting with committee members and meeting with a variety of interest groups. Negotiations with key House Committee members and labor on the labor-relations section of the bill continue. We are still hoping Udall will play more of a Committee leadership role. Your meeting with House Committee members was helpful.

INTEGRITY AND OPENNESS IN GOVERNMENT

Lobby Law Reform: On April 19 and 20 the House accepted three key amendments we supported: one to disclose grass roots lobbying activities such as massive letter writing campaigns by already-registered organizations, one to disclose contributions over \$3,000 by organizations (not private individuals) to lobbying organizations, and the other to improve lobbyist reports. A final House vote on April 20 was put off and passage is expected within two weeks. Delay, however, allows business and other groups time to organize against the bill.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Welfare Reform: We have been meeting with HEW, DOL and Ullman's and Corman's staff to explore whether a welfare reform compromise is possible this year. We have found a broad agreement on the shape of a major reform once it is conceded that food stamps will not be cashed out. There will be problems convincing Corman that a less substantial reform than our original proposal is the only one capable of passage this year. It will also be necessary to convince Ullman to change several features in his plan. We should know within the next week whether a broad agreement on a compromise is possible for this year.

Pension Commission: We have sent you a memorandum suggesting that the pension commission be established by executive order while simultaneously sending up legislation to extend the life of the commission beyond one year. This procedure would permit us to issue the executive order immediately and appoint the members and staff within a month.

Indochinese Refugees: We are working with NSC to implement your decisions on refugee policy and to prepare for the Vice President's trip to Thailand. There are already agency pressures to admit Indochinese refugees in excess of the numbers you approved and to increase the federal share of resettlement costs.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sugar: A decision memo regarding a longer-term domestic program will come to you within the next few days.

Farm Bill: The Senate Agriculture Committee has reported two bills -- one by Senator Clark, and one by Senator Dole. We are working with USDA, OMB, CEA, and the Vice President on strategy. Memo to you today.

Rural Development: We are working with the Assistant Secretaries Group on Rural Development to identify and correct specific instances where Federal programs are failing to perform satisfactorily in rural areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Water Policy Study: Final revisions in memo being made by Task Force (Interior, OMB). We are currently aiming to present memo to you next week.

*Must have
before West-
ern trip*

Outer Continental Shelf: Conference delayed by natural gas conference involving same Senators.

Alaska Lands: House Merchant Marine is now marking up legislation.

Timber Supply Study: Working with Agriculture and other interested agencies.

Deep Seabed Mining: Working with interested agencies and Representatives Murphy and Breaux to resolve disagreement over handling of tax package relating to seabed mining.

MISCELLANEOUS

Agenda: Working with Vice President's Executive Committee on list of highest priority legislation for this year.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 24, 1978

Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

RE: JUSTICE RELATED REORGANIZATION
MATTERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL LAW DAY
SPEECH - 5/4/78



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

2:00 PM
MONDAY
Jim - All
of this sounds
ok -
Jim ready to
pin it
down
J

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES T. MCINTYRE, JR. *Jim*
SUBJECT: Justice Related Reorganization Matters for
Presidential Law Day Speech -- May 4, 1978

On Monday, we are scheduled to meet with you to report our findings and conclusions on a number of justice-related reorganization initiatives. The substance of the briefing has been widely discussed by the appropriate members of the Administration, but because of the potentially controversial nature of some of these items, we seek your guidance before conducting comprehensive consultations with the Congress and interest groups.

The agenda which we propose for the meeting is as follows:

1. A discussion of implementation of your decisions in connection with the improvement of Justice research, statistics, and State and local financial assistance (LEAA).
2. Discussion of possible Federal law enforcement reorganization.
 - a. Establishment of an office in the Department of Justice to set standards and coordinate Federal criminal law enforcement units within the Department of Justice.
 - b. The transfer of firearms and explosives functions from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.
 - c. Establishment of a six-month Presidential Commission on State, local and Federal law enforcement roles.
 - d. Transfer of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (Glynco, Georgia), from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

To where?

- e. Transfer from the Federal Bureau of Investigation non-enforcement functions such as finger-print identification, maintenance of criminal history, and operation of the National Crime Information Center.
3. A Discussion of Border Management and Immigration Activities.
- a. The creation of a Border Management Agency within the Treasury Department combining the inspection and patrol functions of the U.S. Customs Service (Treasury) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice).
 - b. The strengthening of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a regulatory and planning agency for immigration and migration questions, and the transfer of the visa policy making functions to INS from the Bureau of Consular Affairs (State).

We need your guidance now so that a comprehensive approach can be utilized in planning for Justice related reorganizations, and some practical political trade-offs between departments and among Congressional Committees can take place. On May 4, you are making a major address on Justice in America.

Reorganization themes in the Justice area are a logical part of that address. By May 15, under Congressional rules the Administration's legislation to change authorization for LEAA must be submitted to the Congress. In addition, Judge William Webster is in the process of establishing his leadership over the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Organizational shifts which could help him focus the role of the FBI on your stated priorities of organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption, and terrorism would be much more effective early in his term. Finally, there are immediate budgetary pressures which command attention.

You indicated during the Presidential Reviews concerning the 1979 Budget that you wanted to consider efficiencies which could be derived from reorganization prior to committing

large numbers of additional personnel and dollars to an area such as border control, which is generally thought to be poorly organized at the present time.

Attached is an outline of some of the problems which the reorganization project identified in these areas, and possible changes which could be beneficial.

Attachment



PRESIDENT'S REORGANIZATION PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER MANAGEMENT REORGANIZATION INITIATIVES

I. Federal Law Enforcement

- a. The Reorganization Study. The President's Reorganization Project has just completed a survey of 110 Executive Branch organizations directly involved in law enforcement, police, and investigative activities. The survey findings show clearly the existence of significant jurisdictional ambiguity, overlap, confusion in priorities, and, in some instances, operational confusion over specific responsibilities. The survey took place over a period of eight months and involved detailed questions concerning the function, priorities, resources, and geographic distribution of each of the Federal organizations involved in law enforcement. These findings are compiled in a 560 page descriptive report which is being finally validated for printing.
- b. The problems identified include:
 1. the lack of a broad-range law enforcement policy-setting and implementing unit anywhere in the Federal Government;
 2. the present separation of two important law enforcement functions from the Department of Justice: explosives and firearms enforcement, and general Federal law enforcement training. Both of these functions are now in Treasury and constitute key parts of any Federal program designed to deal with organized crime and terrorism on the one hand, and encouraging high standards of ethics and training, on the other.
 3. Lack of an effective, integrated, organization to enforce control at the international borders of the United States by regulating entry of narcotics, terrorist weapons, other prohibited or regulated goods, and, the entry of aliens into the United States.

4. The lack of a clear definition of the role of Federal as opposed to State and local, law enforcement. Federal law enforcement appears to now be using many of its resources to duplicate State and local efforts.
5. The utilization of a part of 31 different Federal agencies and over \$100 million in direct costs for personnel security investigations in a program that seems to be uncertain in both its goals and its implementation.

c. The following actions merit attention:

1. In order to help redefine the proper role of Federal, State, and local law enforcement among themselves, the creation of a six-month President's Commission on State, local, and Federal law enforcement under the leadership of a knowledgeable State or local administrator. The Commission would focus on the problems of duplication of State and local, and Federal efforts, and the lack of sufficient Federal resources being devoted to Federal Presidential priorities.

The Commission would recommend to the President the roles, relationships, and priorities for law enforcement; analyze what kind of Federal assistance is needed by State and local law enforcement; and, should serve as an effective tool to build a consensus for action.

2. An office could be established in the Department of Justice to set standards and coordinate Federal criminal law enforcement, and to give policy direction to Federal criminal law enforcement units within the Department of Justice.

The problems identified by the survey included a great lack of coordination and focus in existing Federal programs and the lack of uniform professional standards.

A new office within the Department of Justice reporting directly to the Deputy Attorney General and Attorney General should be created. The office would be headed by Judge William Webster, who would also continue to head the Federal Bureau of Investigation (his role would be much the same as that of the Director of the

Central Intelligence Agency, who also serves as Director of Central Intelligence). The new office would establish and monitor performance and accountability policies and standards to encourage the highest ethical standards for Federal law enforcement, and the protection of citizens rights. The office would also plan and coordinate all Federal criminal law enforcement efforts so that resources are targeted on the priorities of organized crime, white collar crime, narcotics trafficking control, public corruption, and anti-terrorist activities. The office would also directly plan and coordinate the activities of major law enforcement units within the Department of Justice which would report through the office, such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The office would be assisted by a staff for developing law enforcement program planning and standards and a small separate staff for professional standards review for Federal law enforcement throughout the Executive Branch. This latter office would be analogous to an Inspector General to insure protection of constitutional rights for citizens and the implementation of high standards of professionalism throughout Federal law enforcement.

3. Transfer the Firearms and Explosives functions from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is a unit in the Treasury Department created by Departmental Order in 1971 from a similar Division contained for many years within the Internal Revenue Service. Its classic function has been the control of illegal alcohol and moonshiners. Over the years this once heavy law enforcement function has become instead a tax collecting and auditing function for controlling the taxation of legitimate liquor manufacturers, and in taxing tobacco products. As a separate unit within the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms there are enforcement personnel who deal with control of firearms and explosives in the United States under laws which mainly date from 1968 (requiring firearms dealer registration, for instance, and jurisdiction over certain explosives and bombings.)

The problems identified by the law enforcement survey include the clear duplication of bombing jurisdiction between the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the FBI. A separate problem concerns firearms control and the ability to trace firearms that are used in criminal activities, where most of the criminal violations are areas of jurisdiction in the Department of Justice.

A proposed response to these problems is to separate the alcohol and tobacco regulatory functions and leave them as a separate unit within the Treasury Department. At the time the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was created in Treasury in 1971, a study within the Department of Treasury recommended such a separation. The firearms and explosives jurisdiction should be transferred and established as a separate bureau within the Department of Justice to be better related to the criminal enforcement activities there. The Reorganization Project believes that such a transfer would improve coordination and accountability and would help focus resources on Federal priorities.

4. Transfer the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia, from the Department of Treasury to the Department of Justice.

Historically, each Federal law enforcement agency has trained its own law enforcement personnel. In 1975 a large step was taken to eliminate duplication by combining several training facilities into the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located at Glynco, Georgia. Despite the existence of this training center, approximately nine (9) other separate Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers are maintained, the largest of which is the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

Federal law enforcement training is a logical tool for establishing uniformly high professional standards for Federal law enforcement. It seems logical that such activity should be lodged within the department having primary responsibility for Federal law enforcement, the Department of Justice.

It is proposed that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center be transferred from the Department of Treasury to the Department of Justice, and placed under the Office of Law Enforcement Programs.

5. "Unbundle" the non-law enforcement functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reduce personnel security investigations.

The reorganization study survey determined that the Federal Bureau of Investigation not only functions as a primary law enforcement agency of the Federal Government with 8400 Special Agents, but that it also operates certain support activities which do not logically have to be located within an investigative agency, and which have certain constitutional risks associated with their location in such an investigative agency. These functions include maintenance of Fingerprint Identification and Criminal History Records, and the operation of the National Crime Information Center, both of which contain information relating to persons who have not necessarily been investigated by the FBI (information provided by state and local agencies). The FBI also operates training and Forensic (crime) Laboratory units which are support rather than direct law enforcement functions. Since the survey determined that there are 37 separate law enforcement laboratory facilities owned and operated by the Executive Branch, some degree of laboratory consolidation and more cooperative utilization would seem desirable. Also, the FBI devotes a substantial portion of its resources to Federal personnel security investigations, many of which could be conducted by the Civil Service Commission or could be replaced by a more efficient check of agency and other records.

The FBI could be streamlined to enhance its primary criminal investigative mission. This would also allow the combination and coordination of support functions now separately maintained by the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in such areas as Forensic (crime) Laboratories.

II. Border Management and Immigration Activities

- a. Establish a Border Management Agency in the Department of the Treasury for the Combined inspection at ports of entry and patrol between ports of entry.

The Reorganization Project has worked closely with Dr. Peter Bourne and has relied heavily on the fact finding and analysis done by the Office of Drug Abuse Policy in their Border Management Study. The Reorganization Project also reviewed other studies, conducted numerous interviews, and visited field offices and headquarters of the principal agencies.

It is clear that border management is an important function. The volume of border activity is substantial and growing. In fiscal 1977, approximately 300 million people in 80 million vehicles entered the country. Six billion dollars in duties were collected on 250 billion dollars worth of exports. Secondly, as a result of the publicity given to drug abuse and alien problems, greater attention has been focused on our international borders. Finally, the fragmentation of Federal responsibilities in the organizations at the borders has long been recognized as an organizational problem. Numerous Congressional and other studies have proposed changes, all of which have failed because of "turf" considerations. The Reorganization Project believes that improving the organization and management of border functions is essential, both to effective border control and to some reasonable efficiency in the use of resources devoted to border control.

- c. The Programs - Four agencies have principal responsibility for border control:
 1. The U.S. Customs Service (in the Treasury Department), inspects persons and cargo at ports of entry and conducts patrol between ports of entry to prevent illegal entry of goods. The U.S. Customs Service also maintains a small air and marine patrol force.

2. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (in the Department of Justice) inspects persons at ports of entry and conducts patrols along land borders between ports to prevent illegal entry of people. INS is also responsible for determining the admissibility to the country, removing aliens in violation of law, and determining the rights and privileges of aliens lawfully in the country; basically serving as a regulatory agency with respect to non-U.S. citizens seeking admission to the United States. As a regulatory agency, it also adjudicates aliens' request for changes in status, and examines applications for citizenship.
3. The U.S. Coast Guard (in the Department of Transportation) is the Nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency.
4. The Bureau of Consular Affairs (in the Department of State) is responsible for issuing visas and, in some cases, Mexican citizen border crossing cards, to those persons seeking to enter the United States. Visas or border crossing cards are required for almost all non-U.S. citizens wishing to enter the country.

c. The Problems identified include:

The Reorganization Project and the Office of Drug Abuse Police Studies determined that there is unnecessary duplication of inspection at ports of entry and patrol between ports of entry; that this duplication wastes resources; and that the U.S. Borders are not being adequately protected against smuggling by air. In addition, the regulatory and law enforcement functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service seem to have led historically to inadequate management attention being devoted the regulation function. This has contributed to the absence of an alien policy for the U.S. Even today about

190,000 alien applications for changes in status are

backlogged in INS and there is very little coordination on long range planning for questions of migration and aliens seeking to enter the U.S.

d. The following solutions are recommended:

The Reorganization Project and the Office of Drug Abuse Policy agree that the inspection and patrol activities of the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service could be combined. This new Border Management Agency could be located within the Treasury Department to include all of Customs and the patrol and inspection activities transferred from INS. Treasury now manages the border regulatory functions for 40 other agencies, has sophisticated systems capability, and administers other revenue collection functions in addition to Customs duties. In short, Treasury has a much better track record in managing border activities.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service efforts need to be focused on development of immigration policy and regulations. In this regard, immigration policy functions could be centralized by transferring the visa policy setting function from the Department of State to the Department of Justice.

Too little attention is presently focused on long-range immigration, migration, and refugee problems. Large backlogs exist in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the traditional response of the Service to immigration problems has been to ask for increased personnel for border patrol enforcement. In the long run, border enforcement is only a small part of immigration regulation.

Everyone who is not a U.S. Citizen and enters the United States must have a visa which is now issued by

the Department of State, (excluding some Mexican and Canadian short-term visitors). These visas are issued by Consular officials who normally have from two hours to two years to issue the visa depending upon the type of visa sought and the apparent bona-fides of the visa applicant. At the present time, this visa issuing function is almost totally disconnected from the later entry at a U.S. port. In other words, the visa has no meaning other than the person may apply for a de novo determination of eligibility by INS at the port of entry. This is not only an obvious duplication of effort, but also places an unreasonable burden upon an inspecting officer at a port of entry to make a snap judgment concerning an individual with only the barest of information and under great time pressures.

The Reorganization Project considered and rejected the recommendation of transferring all of the consulate officials who actually issue the visas to the Immigration and Naturalization Service; this would be both unnecessarily disruptive and inefficient because of other duties assigned to consular officials. On the other hand, policies regarding the issuance of visas and control of the issuance of visas either through computer telecommunications or an after the fact monitoring seems to be a reasonable minimal step to better controlled entry of persons into the United States.

Under a new visa system, INS would have principal responsibility for determining whether a person should be allowed to enter the country and the conditions of such entry. Consular officers would process the visa applications abroad (as they now handle other administrative matters abroad for other agencies). The Border Management Agency, at ports of entry, would simply verify the bona-fides of the person and documents before allowing entry. This would make the entry of both aliens with visas and citizens with U.S. passports subject to the same sort of expedited port of entry inspection. Computer systems, many of which now exist would link all three agencies.

DATE: 24 APR 78

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY:	THE VICE PRESIDENT	STU EIZENSTAT
	HAMILTON JORDAN	BOB LISPHUTZ
	FRANK MOORE	JODY POWELL
	JACK WATSON	

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE JUSTICE RELATED REOGANZATION MATTERS
 FOR PRESIDENTIAL LAW DAY SPEECH - 5/4/78
 EYES ONLY - NO COPIES ARE TO BE MADE

+++++
 + RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
 + BY: +
 +++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 24, 1978

Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP - SECURITY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
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	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

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		SCHLESINGER
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		STRAUSS
		VOORDE
		WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

*Hugh
See me
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *H*

SUBJECT: Armored Limos for the Vice President's Trip

The Secret Service has approached me with a request to use armored limousines on the Vice President's upcoming trip to Southeast Asia. (Memo attached)

Involved would be two C-141 aircraft and four automobiles (two for the Vice President and two for the Secret Service, leapfrogged from stop to stop just as is done on your trips).

Several months ago you signed off on having me make the decisions on the use of armored limos in connection with your international travel. However, I understand that last year before the inauguration you disapproved limos being flown internationally for the Vice President. The Secret Service asked me to bring it up to you again, and I agreed to do so.

_____ approve armored limos being flown for use by
the Vice President on his trip to Southeast Asia.

_____ Disapprove

If you approve of their use on this trip, do you want me to decide on future international trips and save you the time?

_____ I will decide each trip

_____ You handle each trip for me

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20223

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hugh Carter, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
for Administration

FROM: Mr. Robert E. Powis
Assistant Director
Protective Operations

SUBJECT: Request for Aircraft Support
Vice President's Trip

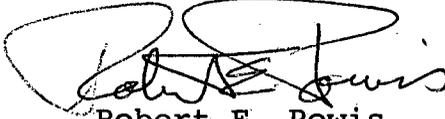
Pursuant to the meeting you had this date with Director H. S. Knight, U. S. Secret Service; Mr. Richard Davis, Assistant Secretary (Enforcement & Operations) U. S. Treasury; and myself, I am forwarding a formal request for two (2) C-141's aircraft for the transportation of armored vehicles and agents in conjunction with the Vice President's trip to Southeast Asia.

The need for armored cars is predicated upon the following:

1. Terrorism throughout the world is on the upswing, and there have been numerous incidents in recent times involving assassination attempts on business and political leaders. The most outstanding situation involves the kidnapping of Aldo Moro on March 16, 1978, and the killing of five (5) of his security people. The Moro limousine was not armored.
2. The Vice President's trip includes stops in Manila, Jakarta, Bangkok and Canberra. While there is no specific intelligence as to actions which may be directed against the Vice President, the fact is that all of these locations have had either political unrest or terrorist problems in recent times, and there is the potential for trouble in each city.

3. No fully armored cars are available at any of these stops. The cars available are only partially armored and do not measure up to the standards and specifications of the cars provided by the U. S. Secret Service. The cars available do not provide adequate protection for the Vice President.
4. A recent study conducted by the Secret Service on assassinations and assassination attempts on public figures world-wide during a three year period indicates that 30% of these attacks occurred when the victim was in a vehicle. Our study indicates that the probability of an assailant accomplishing his goal is enhanced when the vehicle is either not armored or not adequately armored.

We are concerned about the Vice President's safety on this trip in view of a rather volatile world situation involving terrorist activities. We believe that our request is both reasonable and necessary.



Robert E. Powis

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Midge Costanza
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Hugh Carter

2124

Re: Cabinet Summaries

The attached were returned in the President's
outbox today and are forwarded to you for
your personal information.

Rick Hutcheson

EYES ONLY

Confidential/Secret Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

eyes only

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
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	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

Secretary Adams

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

AVIATION REGULATORY REFORM
AMTRAK



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

*Brock
J*

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

ATTENTION: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary
FROM: Brock Adams *Brock Adams*
SUBJECT: Significant Issues Pending at the Department
of Transportation

Aviation Regulatory Reform - On Wednesday, by a vote of 83-9, the Senate passed S. 2493, the Cannon/Kennedy Aviation Regulatory Reform Bill. Prior to final passage, the Senate overwhelmingly defeated an amendment offered by Senators McGovern and Goldwater which would have severely restricted the automatic entry provisions of the legislation. The Senate did adopt an amendment offered by Senator Kennedy which places the burden of proof in entry cases on the opposing parties, a provision which was defeated in Committee, and adds strength to an already strong bill.

The Department was very active in obtaining passage of the bill and the Kennedy amendment with the Congressional Relations staff meeting with over seventy Senators prior to the vote and I made personal calls to all key Members. The day of the vote every office was called to inform them of the Administration's position on each amendment. We are working this week to move the bill out of House Public Works.

*Bill
help if
needed*

International Microwave Landing Navigation Systems - On April 19, the United States scored an important technological victory when a Committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in an unprecedented secret ballot, recommended the adoption of the U.S./Australian Microwave Landing System (MLS) as the new international standard for approach and landing guidance. There has been considerable controversy surrounding the merits of the U.S./Australian system versus a competing system developed by the United Kingdom.

Amtrak Route Study - During the next week, OMB and White House staff will be reviewing my preliminary recommendations for a restructured Amtrak system in response to a Congressional request that we report by May 1. In view of Amtrak's rapidly mounting deficits, I am proposing a considerable change in the system. This should help to hold down the FY 1980 appropriation to about \$550 million, compared with

\$678 million that Amtrak has proposed to operate the existing system. We actually expect to serve the remaining routes better, as new equipment comes on line, and Amtrak management focuses its attention on a more streamlined system. Nevertheless, there is likely to be a considerable political outcry as soon as our study, which I will release on May 8, is made public. I should stress that this is a preliminary report and will be modified, as appropriate, to reflect public comments received over the next several months.

*ok -
hold
firm*

Seven Drug Vessels Seized - Coast Guard law enforcement operations during the weekend beginning April 14 culminated in the seizure of seven vessels, the arrest of 52 drug smugglers, and the confiscation of approximately 95 tons of marijuana and a small amount of cocaine. The street value of confiscated contraband totaled over \$58 million. Three of the vessels were U.S. registered, one was Honduran, one Mexican, one Panamanian, and one stateless.

The results of these seizures have pushed the total of marijuana seized by Coast Guard units to over one million pounds since the beginning of FY 1978.

Highway/Transit Legislation - We have had good working arrangements with the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee on the Administration's Highway/Transit legislation, and I am optimistic that the Senate Committee will report out a bill very similar to the one we submitted, with annual funding levels about \$300 million above what we recommended. On the House side, however, as I indicated earlier, the House Public Works Committee proposals are nearly a billion dollars in excess of our levels, which I have told them is unacceptable.

Congressional Relations - On Wednesday, I hosted a fundraising reception for Congressman James Florio and on Tuesday attended a similar function for Congressman Marty Russo. Next week I will be travelling to Texas, at the request of the entire Texas delegation, to address the University of Texas. While there, I will also participate in functions requested by your staff.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

Secretary Marshall
Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

UNEMPLOYMENT



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420
April 21, 1978

cc Ray
cc Jody
J

TO : The President
THRU: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary
FROM: Administrator of Veterans Affairs

Max Beland

VA Presidential Update

Concurrent Budget Resolutions - The House Budget Committee has recommended a \$1.6 billion increase in VA's F. Y. 1979 budget authority, and a \$1.2 billion boost in outlays. Comparable Senate Budget Committee recommendations were increases of \$1.9 billion and \$1.5 billion.

Hill Caucus of Vietnam Era Veterans - One Senator (H. John Heinz) and 10 Representatives have organized the first caucus of Vietnam era veterans serving in Congress. Frank Raines and I met with the caucus April 12. A caucus statement to media said, "The present situation regarding employment, education and health care is very discouraging, and many Vietnam veterans have become increasingly alienated by the society that promised them help."

The Vietnam Veterans in Cinema and Literature - The currently showing "Coming Home" movie is the first of at least eight Hollywood films made for release this year concerning the Vietnam war and its aftermath. In most, the Vietnam veteran is viewed as a post-war victim of the conflict. In some, VA hospitals are depicted critically. About a dozen books on the same theme are expected to be published this year.

Unemployment - Continuing the general decline of the last eight months, the unemployment rate for all Vietnam era veterans under age 35 was only 5.0% in March. According to DOL statistics, this was 1.2% lower than national unemployment for the month; 1.9% under the rate for male non-veterans the same age, and down 2.8% from the rate for veterans in July 1977. For younger veterans (age 20 to 24), however, the jobless rate was 13.2% in March - 3.7% higher than for comparable non-veterans. Even so, the 13.2% rate is well below the 18.9% recorded as recently as September 1977.

Ray
Jody

Benefits Terminated - The law requiring a second review of military discharges upgraded under your 1977 Clemency Program stipulates no VA benefits after 4/7/78 for those who fail the second review. About 500 "upgraded" veterans now receiving VA payments were not cleared in DOD's second review. Their next VA check (for only the first seven days in April) will be their last. Of about 3,000 pending unprocessed claims from initially "upgraded" veterans, about half are expected to be cleared for processing. The other 1,500 veterans will be notified they failed the second review and will be advised of appeal rights.



THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

April 21, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR: The President
Attention: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Major Departmental Activities

Rehabilitation Loan Program Streamlined. Our Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan program has been simplified and improved to make it less complex, more direct, and more flexible. Some of our improvements: elimination of fees, including appraisal and inspection fees; higher limits for negotiated rehabilitation contracts; modified requirements for documentation and income verification to reduce loan processing time.

Assisted Housing To Have Tax and Utility Subsidy. Next week I will announce that I am implementing a Congressionally-mandated subsidy to help owners of selected HUD-insured assisted housing projects and their poorest tenants cope with rising tax and utility costs. Projects most in need will be selected based on comparative need criteria.

Graduated Payment Mortgages Gain Popularity. Graduated Payment mortgages -- started as a HUD demonstration and now an operational program -- continue to grow at an increasing rate. During the last half of March over 2,000 applications were received, almost twice the level for the first half of the same month. If activity continues at the present rate, we can expect to receive approximately 30,000 applications during 1978. These mortgages meet the needs of young families because payments are lower during the initial years of the mortgages.

Urban Policy in Washington State. Democratic leaders in the State Legislature plan to develop a State strategy consistent with this Administration's urban policy initiatives and hope to meet requirements for a State incentive grant. House Speaker of the State of Washington announced a plan for increasing financial aid to cities and counties in the areas of public transportation, delivery of social services, local revenue sources, and public housing. The State's action was matched by the Oregon House of Representatives, which has now asked HUD for assistance in applying for a State incentive grant.

Media Interest in Housing Discrimination. My announcement that survey results show Black people are still encountering unconscionable racial discrimination received heavy response from the nation's media. Although there will be more intensive analyses to come, a 40-city survey by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing found that Blacks encountered discrimination in 29% of attempts to rent housing and in 22% of attempts to buy housing. Since most searches involve several units, a Black selecting four units from newspaper advertisements has a 75% probability of encountering at least one instance of discrimination in rentals and a 62% probability in sales.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Patricia Roberts Harris".
Patricia Roberts Harris

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON
20506

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Ambassador Robert S. Strauss

Subject: Weekly Summary

We had agricultural talks with the EC, headed on our side by Wolff, McDonald, Katz of State and Hathaway of USDA two days this week. Perceptible (but barely) progress is being made. I know the agricultural community is going to be disappointed with what we are eventually going to be able to achieve. I am keeping representatives of the industry and the Hill reasonably well informed.

The meeting with the business group yesterday was very good. I think it proved my point that the mistake we have been making in this type of setting is too much "show and tell" all programmed. I think your firmness and their candid responses were very constructive. The reaction seemed to be good from the entire group. It is interesting that we have already started in the same direction in which they are urging we move.

I am beginning to get a handle on what my inflation role should be to make it constructive and yet not disruptive insofar as the other departments of Government are concerned.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

C

April 21, 1978

Re: Principal Activities of the Department of
Justice for the Week of April 17 through 23

1. Meetings and Events

The Attorney General presented oral argument in the Supreme Court in the case of TVA vs. Hiram G. Hill, Jr., et. al.; and presented the Justice Department's FY 1979 budget to the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

2. FBI "Break-In" Case

L. Patrick Gray III, W. Mark Felt, and Edward S. Miller, were arraigned before U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey in the District of Columbia. Judge Richey released the defendants without bail, and instructed the Government and defense attorneys to conclude discovery and file all pretrial motions by May 12, 1978.

A group of approximately 700 persons, most of them FBI agents or former agents, stood vigil outside the Court house during the arraignment. The current agents took annual leave and paid their own expenses in order to participate.

3. Intelligence Community Matters

The Senate passed the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act by a 95 to 1 vote; the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee about the need for charter legislation to outline the FBI's non-intelligence responsibilities; and the Attorney General spoke to the Yale Law Journal's annual dinner and to the Indiana State Bar Association on the entire spectrum of administrative efforts to insure protection of constitutional rights without impairing the work of the intelligence community.

4. Japanese Color Television Sets

There has been substantial congressional interest in the Antitrust Division's investigation into the Japanese color television industry. The Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division has announced that a preliminary investigation involving 200 person work days and review of 35,000 documents turned up no evidence of antitrust violations and no justification for commencement of a full scale investigation.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

April 21, 1978

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

"FYI"

Although the loss of her talents at Commerce will be deeply felt, Anne Wexler will be a superb addition to your senior staff. As a person of keen intellect, sound judgment, and great sensitivity to social needs, Anne has been a real source of strength for all of us during the past 15 months she has served in this Department. Her contributions in leading our efforts to integrate better the resources of the Department, and to improve our responsiveness to the public which we serve, have been outstanding.

The economy came back strongly in March after winter interruptions caused by bad weather and the coal strike. Housing starts at an annual rate of 2.1 million in March were especially encouraging; employment, income, industrial production, and retail sales also showed strong gains. These gains, however, did not quite offset the winter losses. Therefore, the 1st quarter's real GNP was slightly below the 4th quarter of last year. Viewing the last 6 months as a whole, we estimate that even with normal weather and no strike, real GNP would have grown at an annual rate between 3 and 4 percent -- a slippage from our 4.5 to 5 percent target for 1978. I believe this only increases the importance of enacting a tax policy which will be supportive of the stronger growth rate we need.

Today the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation released a major study on tourism which recommends a reorganization of the Federal Government's tourism programs. Senators Cannon and Inouye are especially concerned that the Administration did not propose a FY 79 budget increase for the U.S. Travel Service. I believe there are possibilities for increasing foreign tourism in the United States, with favorable balance of payments implications, and we will be exploring these efforts with OMB.

Yesterday's meeting with business leaders and the subsequent press coverage were very positive and helpful -- Tom Murphy's report to the press was particularly supportive. In accordance with Irv Shapiro's suggestion, and your concurrence, on the need to monitor the progress of our anti-inflationary efforts, we should proceed with the concept of quarterly meetings. Of course the composition of the corporate group should vary in order to cover all sectors. I will be glad to coordinate these meetings, working closely with Bob, Mike and Charlie. After your departure there was further discussion on the need to examine government regulations. I will be discussing this area further with Bob and Barry Bosworth to be sure we are responsive to the questions raised.


Juanita M. Kreps



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

F.Y.I.

April 21, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Highlights of Treasury Activities

1. FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Market psychology improved sharply this week. Against the background of your inflation statement last week, the dollar firmed successively on reports of reduced first quarter U.S. oil imports, the strong stock market and higher short-term interest rates. Wednesday night's announcement of Treasury gold sales subsequently led to strong demand for dollars. By today the dollar was up 4 percent on the Swiss franc, 3-1/2 percent on the yen, and 2-1/2 percent on the German mark over last Friday's levels. Treasury and the Fed purchased moderate amounts of DM.

2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF GOLD SALES

The reaction to our announcement Wednesday night of gold sales has been very positive, and has been broadly interpreted as a significant, though quantitatively modest, element of a broader U.S. approach to strengthening the balance of payments and maintaining a strong dollar. The dollar was up stronger across the board, and gold was off more than might have been expected given the modest size of our sales and the widespread market anticipation of such sales. Initial press reports from abroad indicate strong positive responses from most major capitals -- but with a strong tinge of press skepticism about the importance of the move in reports from Bonn.

3. STOCK AND BOND MARKET

The stock market surged upward this week -- rising by 50 points -- on record breaking volume.

Interest rates rose during the past week. The Federal Reserve Board surprised the market by tightening credit slightly. This was done because the money supply increased sharply last week and because the Fed wants to signal its seriousness over restraining inflation. Despite this increase, the bond market is in good shape and a dramatic increase in interest rates seems unlikely.

4. CONGRESSIONAL MOVE ON OIL IMPORTS

Senator Dole has proposed a Sense of the Congress Resolution that the President should not impose an import fee on oil imports. The issue was debated before the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday but Chairman Long adjourned the session without taking action. It is now scheduled for consideration on April 27. Bill Miller and I made a number of calls to Committee members to urge opposition to the Dole initiative.

5. NEW YORK CITY

Chairman Moorhead has finally scheduled a markup on his New York City financing legislation (similar to ours) for April 26. The legislation seems assured of passage in his Subcommittee, as well as the full House Banking Committee.

Unfortunately, our prospects in the Senate are considerably less clear. Indeed, they probably have declined somewhat because of the seriously stalled municipal labor negotiations in New York. No progress has been made in these talks during the past two weeks, and the chances of a near term and/or responsible settlement are not good. An expensive settlement would jeopardize the City's four-year plan for budget balance and thus diminish support for our legislation.

Time is short -- the current legislation expires on June 30 -- and I am developing contingent plans.

6. BUDGET RESOLUTION ON THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The House Budget Committee will include about \$3.0 billion for the banks in the First Concurrent Resolution. This is a reduction from our request of \$3.5 billion, but the Committee explicitly supports our effort to make good all U.S. arrearages -- in two annual segments, this year and next, rather than entirely in FY 1979. This approach may become an effective point of departure for avoiding greater cuts, and for bringing us up to date by FY 1980. The Vice President has now met with both House and Senate leadership on the issue, and Treasury officials are seeing 200 individual members. The first key date is House Subcommittee markup on May 9.

7. PROPOSED FIREARMS REGULATIONS

Our proposed firearms regulations are, not surprisingly, generating controversy. The proposals would require central reporting of sales to wholesalers and retailers, but not to

individuals. Nevertheless, the NRA and other anti-control elements are claiming that these proposals create a 'national registration system'. On the other hand, we have received a strong endorsement from the U.S. Conference of Mayors. There will be an attempt in subcommittee to insert language in our appropriations bill prohibiting these regulations.



W. Michael Blumenthal



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH Rick Hutcheson
Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

CROP INSURANCE. The details of our recommendations and legislation to revamp the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will go to the Hill next week.

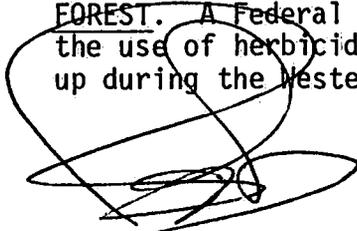
SALES. The PRC has purchased an additional 400,000 tons of U.S. wheat for a total of one million tons (.1 million for 77/78 delivery, .9 million for 78/79 delivery). They have informed Canada that Canada will be given priority for additional sales.

The USSR has purchased an additional 400,000 tons of U.S. soybeans, 250,000 tons of corn and 122,000 tons of wheat.

PLANTINGS. Farmers intentions indicate feed grain plantings will be down 4 percent this year (corn off 3 percent, sorghum and barley down 6 percent, oats down 8 and soybeans up 8).

Attached is a summary of crop and weather conditions. Basically, it indicates that cold wet weather in the Midwest is keeping them well behind normal planting schedules, the South is ahead of schedule and the winter wheat crop looks good.

FOREST. A Federal court in Oregon has lifted an injunction against the use of herbicides in the Siuslaw National Forest. It may come up during the Western trip (background will be provided).



BOB BERGLAND

Attachment



National Agricultural Summary

April 10 - 16

HIGHLIGHTS: Rains increased soil moisture supplies in the Southeast where it was needed, and also parts of the Midwest where soils were saturated. Land preparation and planting lagged except in the South and West. Corn planting exceeded the usual progress in southern areas, but got off to a slow start in the Corn Belt. Cotton planting reached 11% in the 11 southern States, 2 points ahead of both 1977 and the average. Sorghum seeding moved northward from Texas into Oklahoma; none was planted in other major producing States. Spring wheat seeding was hardly underway; last year almost 20% was sown. Rice planting advanced ahead of normal and last year except in Arkansas. Winter wheat rated fair to good, with headings in southern areas and in the joint stage as far north as Kansas. Pastures scored fair to good and were improving as spring weather moved into northern areas. Fruit trees budded in northern orchards; peaches sized in the South.

SMALL GRAINS: Winter wheat greened and grew in all northern areas. Development ranged from coloring in extreme southern regions to jointing in the central Plains. Conditions rated fair to good except dryland stands in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles where soil moisture was critically short.

Kansas wheat rated good to excellent but showed some drought stress in the west. Slightly over 10% reached the jointing stage lagging 1977's 20% and the 25% normal. Oklahoma wheat rated good with 66% jointed, short of last year's 80%. Texas wheat fields on the Plains needed rain; some dry-land stands were critically short of water and could be lost. Wheat in other Texas areas rated fair to good and growing rapidly. Wheat headed in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Some Arizona fields turned yellow, approaching maturity. Indiana wheat grew to 4 in., short of 1977's 5 in. and the usual 7 in.

Spring wheat seeding reached 2%; only Idaho growers at 30% made significant progress among the 5 major producing States. Last year at this time 19% was planted and normally 12%. North Dakota and Minnesota growers planted no spring wheat, but last year 52% was planted in Minnesota. Low temperatures and wet soils held planting in check.

Oats planting also lagged in the major producing States including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas. No oats was planted in Minnesota compared with 47% in 1977 and 27% average. South Dakota planting reached 5%, also short of 1977's 42% and the 29% average. Barley planting also lagged in similar fashion.

CORN: Planting in the southern States surpassed both last year and the average in almost every comparison. Early plantings emerged to good stands. Corn sowing advanced in Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio, but progress lagged in these areas. Progress was well under 5% in all three States; last year Ohio and Kansas growers reached 5% and Missouri 16%. The long term average planting for Ohio was 1%, Missouri 11%, and Kansas 5%.

COTTON: Planting reached 11% in the 11 southern States, ahead of 9% for 1977 and the average. Texas planting was well ahead of recent years. Seeding in the Delta States lagged last year and the average. Southeastern States tended to lag 1977 but not the average.

Texas cotton stands rated fair to good. Low temperatures slowed growth in southern areas. Drying winds and hard rain may require replanting some stands. Land preparation continued in the Texas Panhandle. Planting continued in New Mexico, Arizona, and California; southern California plantings emerged.

OTHER CROPS: Sorghum planting among the seven major producing States was limited to Texas and Oklahoma. Oklahoma's early planted fields were up to stand. Texas planting reached 61%, exceeding 1977's 53% and the 49% average. Seeding extended into all areas of Texas except the High Plains where growers prepared land for later plantings.

Rice seeding surpassed the halfway mark in the Delta States and equaled or exceeded last year and the average except Arkansas where wet soils prevented as swift progress. Mississippi growers reached 51%, Louisiana 65%, Texas 79%, and Arkansas 23%.

Peanut planting lagged in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Progress was only half of last year in Georgia and Texas, and generally less than the average.

FRUITS AND NUTS: Deciduous trees budded in extreme northern orchards. Peaches neared bloom in New Jersey; bloom ended in southern areas. Southern Texas peaches set and began sizing. Georgia and South Carolina peaches rated good. Apple trees bloomed in the southern half of the Nation. Washington producers fired-up orchard heaters to ward off frost. Grapes budded in northern areas. California pears bloomed.

Florida citrus rated very good to excellent. Growers irrigated to supplement inadequate rainfall. Bloom ended and fruit set began. Valencia harvest increased. Texas citrus bloom ended. Arizona growers harvested Valencias and sprayed to control insects. California Navel picking almost ended and Valencia increased.

VEGETABLES: Summer vegetable planting advanced into Virginia. Florida vegetables rated good to excellent; growth, quality, and fruit set was very good. Shipments increased seasonally for most crops; only carrots and peppers were down. Strawberry harvest peaked. Texas rains interrupted vegetable harvests in many areas; growers planted cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, peas, and beans. Arizona lettuce and cabbage harvests tapered off. California asparagus harvest increased; broccoli and cauliflower picking was moderate. Lettuce harvest was still light. Strawberry harvest increased.

PASTURES AND LIVESTOCK: Grasslands rated fair to good and improving. Soil moisture shortages developed in some southern areas; showers would improve pastures in these areas. Western ranges rated good to excellent; high elevation pastures greened. Cattlemen moved herds to ranges. Florida pastures grew slowly; soil moisture was short. Texas rains improved pastures. Livestock producers moved cattle to grass, but continued feeding extra rations. Arizona and California ranges were the best in years producing abundant grazing.

Temperature and Precipitation Data for the Week Ending Midnight, L.s.t., April 16, 1978

States and Stations	Temperature °F		Precipitation Inches		States and Stations	Temperature °F		Precipitation Inches		States and Stations	Temperature °F		Precipitation Inches	
	Average	Departure	Total	Departure		Average	Departure	Total	Departure		Average	Departure	Total	Departure
ALA. Birmingham . . .	61	- 2	. 7	- .4	LA. Baton Rouge . . .	65	- 3	2.9	+ 1.7	Youngstown . . .	48	+ 1	. 2	- .6
Mobile . . .	68	+ 1	4.0	+ 2.7	Lake Charles . . .	64	- 4	. 5	- .5	OKLA. Okla. City . . .	63	+ 3	. 5	- .3
Montgomery . . .	67	+ 2	2.0	+ .9	New Orleans . . .	69	+ 1	3.4	+ 2.4	Tulsa . . .	63	+ 3	1.3	+ .3
ALASKA. Anchorage . . .	--	--	--	--	Shreveport . . .	61	- 5	2.3	+ 1.1	OREG. Astoria . . .	48	+ 1	1.1	+ 0
Barrrow . . .	--	--	--	--	MAINE. Caribou . . .	37	+ 1	. 5	- .1	Burns . . .	44	0	. 2	+ .1
Fairbanks . . .	--	--	--	--	Portland . . .	41	- 1	. 9	+ .1	Medford . . .	49	- 1	. 2	0
Juneau . . .	35	- 3	. 2	- .5	MD. Baltimore . . .	56	+ 3	. 1	- .6	Pendleton . . .	49	- 1	. 7	+ .5
Kodiak . . .	41	+ 5	T	- .9	MASS. Boston . . .	50	+ 2	. 3	- .5	Portland . . .	49	- 1	1.1	+ .6
Nome . . .	23	+ 6	. 8	+ .6	Chatham . . .	43	--	. 2	--	Salem . . .	47	- 2	. 8	+ .3
ARIZ. Flagstaff . . .	43	+ 2	. 2	- .1	MICH. Alpena . . .	36	- 3	. 3	- .3	PA. Allentown . . .	52	+ 3	1.1	- .8
Phoenix . . .	70	+ 3	0	- .1	Detroit . . .	46	- 1	. 4	- .4	Erie . . .	46	+ 2	. 5	- .3
Tucson . . .	65	0	0	- .1	Flint . . .	45	0	. 1	- .6	Harrisburg . . .	52	0	. 2	- .5
Winslow . . .	56	+ 3	0	- .1	Grand Rapids . . .	43	- 3	. 6	- .2	Philadelphia . . .	52	0	. 1	- .7
Yuma . . .	70	- 1	0	0	Houghton Lake . . .	38	- 3	. 3	- .3	Pittsburgh . . .	53	+ 4	. 1	- .7
ARK. Fort Smith . . .	61	- 1	. 8	- .3	Lansing . . .	43	- 3	. 2	- .5	Scranton . . .	48	0	. 2	- .5
Little Rock . . .	61	0	. 5	- .7	Marquette . . .	37	- 3	. 5	- .1	R. I. Providence . . .	47	0	. 3	- .6
CALIF. Bakersfield . . .	65	+ 3	T	- .2	Muskegon . . .	42	- 3	. 5	- .3	S. C. Charleston . . .	68	+ 4	. 4	- .3
Eureka . . .	50	+ 1	1.2	+ .5	S. Ste. Marie . . .	32	- 5	. 8	+ .3	Columbia . . .	66	+ 2	2.0	+ 1.2
Fresno . . .	61	+ 1	. 5	+ .2	MINN. Duluth . . .	37	- 1	. 2	- .4	Greenville . . .	63	+ 3	. 3	- .8
Los Angeles . . .	60	- 1	. 8	+ .5	Internatl Falls . . .	32	- 5	. 2	- .2	S. D. Aberdeen . . .	42	- 1	. 2	- .3
Red Bluff . . .	60	+ 1	1.1	+ .7	Minneapolis . . .	43	- 1	. 2	- .2	Huron . . .	43	- 2	. 2	- .3
San Diego . . .	64	+ 4	1.2	0	Rochester . . .	43	- 1	. 1	- .5	Rapid City . . .	41	- 3	. 3	- .2
San Francisco . . .	56	+ 1	1.2	+ .8	St. Cloud . . .	41	- 1	. 3	- .2	Sioux Falls . . .	44	- 1	T	- .5
Stockton . . .	60	+ 2	. 3	- .1	MISS. Jackson . . .	62	- 3	1.4	+ .3	TENN. Chattanooga . . .	63	+ 3	. 7	- .4
COLO. Denver . . .	46	- 1	. 1	- .3	Meridian . . .	61	- 4	3.0	+ 1.8	Knoxville . . .	61	+ 1	. 5	- .4
Grand Junction . . .	54	+ 3	T	- .2	MO. Columbia . . .	54	0	1.8	+ .9	Memphis . . .	63	+ 1	. 8	- .5
Pueblo . . .	50	- 1	T	- .3	Kansas City . . .	51	- 3	1.3	+ .5	Nashville . . .	59	- 1	. 4	- .6
CONN. Bridgeport . . .	47	- 1	. 3	- .5	St. Louis . . .	54	- 2	1.0	+ .1	TEX. Abilene . . .	59	0	T	- .5
Hartford . . .	50	+ 3	. 1	- .8	Springfield . . .	54	- 2	1.4	+ .4	Amarillo . . .	59	+ 3	1.1	- .2
D. C. Washington . . .	60	+ 4	. 1	- .5	MONT. Billings . . .	45	+ 1	. 2	- .2	Austin . . .	65	- 3	1.6	+ .8
FLA. Apalachicola . . .	69	+ 1	. 5	- .4	Glasgow . . .	42	0	T	- .1	Beaumont . . .	66	- 3	. 3	- .7
Daytona Beach . . .	74	+ 5	T	- .6	Great Falls . . .	43	0	. 2	- .1	Brownsville . . .	70	- 5	2.4	+ 2.1
Ft. Myers . . .	76	+ 3	1	- .4	Havre . . .	46	+ 3	T	- .2	Corpus Christi . . .	66	- 6	1.4	+ .9
Jacksonville . . .	70	+ 2	1.7	+ 1.0	Helena . . .	46	+ 4	. 1	- .1	Dallas . . .	--	--	--	--
Key West . . .	70	+ 2	T	- .5	Kalspell . . .	43	+ 2	. 7	+ .5	Del Rio . . .	69	- 3	1	- .3
Lakeland . . .	76	+ 4	. 5	- .1	Miles City . . .	44	0	T	- .3	El Paso . . .	64	+ 1	0	- .1
Miami . . .	76	+ 1	1.3	+ .5	Missoula . . .	46	+ 3	. 3	+ .1	Fort Worth . . .	64	- 1	. 7	- .3
Orlando . . .	76	+ 5	. 5	- .2	NEBR. Grand Island . . .	47	- 2	1.4	+ .8	Galveston . . .	65	- 4	. 5	- .1
Tallahassee . . .	69	+ 2	1.3	+ .3	Lincoln . . .	48	- 3	1.5	+ .9	Houston . . .	63	- 6	. 3	- .5
Tampa . . .	76	+ 4	. 8	+ .3	Norfolk . . .	46	- 2	. 5	0	Lubbock . . .	63	+ 4	T	- .2
W. Palm Beach . . .	74	0	0	- .8	N. Platte . . .	43	- 4	. 4	0	Midland . . .	63	- 1	0	- .1
GA. Atlanta . . .	63	+ 2	1.6	+ .5	Omaha . . .	48	- 1	1.0	+ .4	San Angelo . . .	65	- 2	T	- .4
Augusta . . .	65	+ 2	1.8	+ 1.0	Valentine . . .	40	- 5	. 8	+ .4	San Antonio . . .	65	- 4	1.5	+ .9
Macon . . .	67	+ 2	3.2	+ 2.4	NEV. Ely . . .	43	+ 2	1.0	+ .7	Victoria . . .	65	- 5	. 9	+ .3
Savannah . . .	69	+ 3	1.8	+ 1.1	Las Vegas . . .	66	+ 3	T	- .1	Waco . . .	66	- 1	1.0	+ .1
HAWAII. Hilo . . .	73	+ 1	1.6	- 1.5	Reno . . .	47	+ 1	T	- .1	Wichita Falls . . .	63	- 1	. 2	- .5
Honolulu . . .	--	--	--	--	Winnemucca . . .	49	+ 5	. 5	+ .4	UTAH. Blanding . . .	50	+ 3	T	- .2
Kahului . . .	76	+ 2	1	- .2	N. H. Concord . . .	42	- 1	. 3	- .4	Salt Lake City . . .	50	+ 2	. 3	- .2
Lihue . . .	72	- 1	1.2	+ .4	N. J. Atlantic City . . .	50	- 1	T	- .8	VT. Burlington . . .	39	- 3	. 5	- .1
IDAHO. Boise . . .	48	0	. 5	+ .2	Trenton . . .	52	+ 1	. 1	- .6	VA. Lynchburg . . .	60	+ 4	. 1	- .5
Lewiston . . .	49	- 1	. 5	+ .2	N. MEX. Albuquerque . . .	59	+ 4	0	- .1	Norfolk . . .	59	+ 2	. 2	- .4
Pocatello . . .	45	0	. 3	+ .1	Roswell . . .	64	+ 5	T	- .1	Richmond . . .	59	+ 2	. 1	- .5
ILL. Cairo . . .	60	0	1.1	+ .1	N. Y. Albany . . .	45	- 1	. 2	- .4	Roanoke . . .	59	+ 4	. 1	- .5
Chicago . . .	48	- 1	. 6	- .3	Binghamton . . .	44	0	. 4	- .3	WASH. Colville . . .	46	0	. 4	+ .2
Moline . . .	51	+ 1	. 7	- .2	Buffalo . . .	44	0	. 2	- .5	Omak . . .	47	- 1	1.2	+ 1.0
Peoria . . .	50	- 1	1.1	0	New York . . .	51	0	T	- .8	Quillayute . . .	46	+ 1	1.6	- .4
Rockford . . .	46	- 1	. 5	- .4	Rochester . . .	46	+ 1	. 1	- .5	Seattle-Tacoma . . .	49	+ 1	1.6	+ 1.0
Springfield . . .	52	0	. 8	- .2	Syracuse . . .	44	- 2	. 5	- .3	Spokane . . .	45	0	. 3	+ .1
IND. Evansville . . .	55	- 1	1.0	+ .1	N. C. Asheville . . .	59	+ 4	. 1	- .7	Walla Walla . . .	52	0	1.1	+ .7
Ft. Wayne . . .	49	0	1.1	+ .3	Charlotte . . .	64	+ 4	. 2	- .6	Yakima . . .	49	0	. 1	- .7
Indianapolis . . .	55	+ 3	. 2	- .7	Greensboro . . .	60	+ 2	. 2	- .6	W. Va. Beckley . . .	53	+ 2	. 1	- .7
South Bend . . .	47	0	. 5	- .5	Hatteras . . .	60	+ 2	1.1	+ .4	Charleston . . .	58	+ 3	. 3	- .5
IOWA. Burlington . . .	50	- 1	1.2	+ .3	Raleigh . . .	62	+ 3	. 3	- .4	Huntington . . .	58	+ 3	. 1	- .6
Des Moines . . .	49	0	. 3	- .4	Wilmington . . .	66	+ 3	1.7	+ 1.0	Parkersburg . . .	55	+ 1	. 1	- .7
Dubuque . . .	47	0	. 2	- .8	N. DAK. Bismarck . . .	40	- 2	. 1	- .3	WIS. Green Bay . . .	40	- 3	. 5	- .1
Sioux City . . .	46	- 3	T	- .5	Fargo . . .	39	- 2	T	- .5	La Crosse . . .	44	- 3	T	- .6
KANS. Concordia . . .	49	- 3	. 3	- .2	Williston . . .	40	- 1	. 2	- .1	Madison . . .	44	- 1	. 1	- .5
Dodge City . . .	53	0	T	- .4	OHIO. Akron-Canton . . .	49	+ 1	. 2	- .6	Milwaukee . . .	44	0	. 6	- .1
Goodland . . .	44	- 4	T	- .3	Cincinnati . . .	53	0	. 3	- .5	WYO. Casper . . .	42	0	. 2	- .1
Topeka . . .	52	- 2	. 8	- .1	Cleveland . . .	49	+ 1	. 4	- .4	Cheyenne . . .	42	0	. 2	- .2
Wichita . . .	57	+ 1	. 4	- .3	Columbus . . .	52	+ 2	. 2	- .6	Lander . . .	44	+ 2	. 1	- .5
KY. Lexington . . .	57	+ 2	. 3	- .6	Dayton . . .	52	+ 1	. 3	- .5	Sheridan . . .	46	+ 3	T	- .5
Louisville . . .	57	+ 2	. 6	- .4	Toledo . . .	46	- 2	. 3	- .4	P. R. San Juan . . .	79	+ 2	5.3	+ 4.6

Based on 1941-70 normals

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1978

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary of the Interior

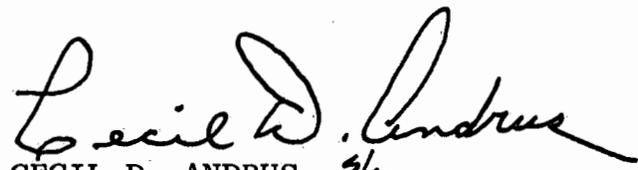
Subject: Major Topics for the Week of April 17

We have completed a survey of "controlled" White House mail referred to Interior thus far in 1978. We find that 91 pieces have been referred and the average response time has been 18 days. We have instigated procedures to improve this as you directed. One matter is worth mentioning. We find that the time from sign out at the White House until receipt at Interior is running 3 to 5 days. This could account for some of the delay and will be monitored.

The Cache River Project in Arkansas continues to be an area of unresolved controversy. We are recommending an alternative that is acceptable to Senator Bumpers and not as devastating as the Army's plan would be if completed. The proposal will probably be opposed by the development group and the Army.

Other matters are as near normal as government ever is.

Dictated by telephone.


CECIL D. ANDRUS 3/84

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

"FYI"

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April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY OF LABOR, RAY MARSHALL *RM*

SUBJECT: Major Departmental Activities, April 17-21

Believe we have the votes to break a Senate filibuster on labor law reform. Despite press accounts to the contrary, we believe that there is a potential of 63 votes available to break a Senate filibuster. Of these 63 votes, 51 are solid, 9 will come after sufficient time for debate and 3 more will probably be there with a little more work. The fight will be difficult, since the opposition is making it a very emotional issue, particularly on questions of small business and equal access of union organizers to the plant. It may be necessary to call upon you personally for some help during the next month.

Senator Proxmire making serious effort to put inflation goal in Humphrey-Hawkins bill. I met with Proxmire this week and his major concern is to add a specific inflation goal (3 percent in 1983) to the bill. As you know, this is not a realistic approach. I have tried to convince Proxmire of this. Here, too, I will keep you advised on the situation.

CETA reauthorization moving through Congress, but with problems. I am certain that CETA reauthorization will be enacted. However, the House Education and Labor Committee is raising CETA wages and broadening eligibility. I am concerned these provisions raise the possibility of encouraging substitution and will make greater targeting more difficult. I am making a concerted effort to produce as tight a bill as possible.

I will miss Monday Cabinet meeting. On Monday, I will be in St. Louis making a speech to the American Mining Congress. This will be my first speech on the new mine safety and health programs that were transferred to the Labor Department from Interior. I think this appearance is important to underline our concern with strong enforcement of the new mine safety legislation.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on HEW Activities

The following is my weekly report on significant activities in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

- Disability Insurance. Yesterday I addressed the Chicago Economic Club on the Social Security Disability Insurance program, which makes payments to almost 3 million people. This program faces problems of crisis proportions:
 - The program cost less than \$2 billion in 1965, will cost \$13 billion this year, and will cost a projected \$27 billion by 1985.
 - The rehabilitation component of the program is not helping enough disabled workers regain their independence. The overall rate of return to work has fallen, although we are spending more on rehabilitation per disabled person than we did ten years ago.
 - Some beneficiaries receive excessive benefits.
 - The program has developed a complex and cumbersome bureaucracy, including more administrative law judges than judges in the Federal judicial system.

We have already taken some steps to curb costs and tighten management controls. But in order to deal with the fundamental problems of the system, I have begun development of a broad legislative and administrative package for presentation next year. This package will be developed in conjunction with the work on disability carried out by the Social Security Advisory Council.

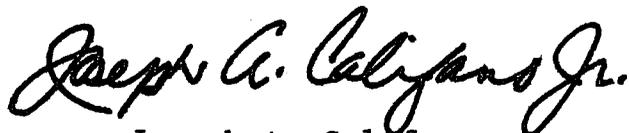
- Campaign Appearances. I am making a number of appearances for Democratic candidates. Wednesday night I was in Denver on behalf of Senator Floyd Haskell, tomorrow I will go to Memphis for Congressman Harold Ford, and next Friday I will campaign in New York for Congressmen Downey and Rangel.
- Elementary and Secondary Education. The Senate Education Subcommittee (Pell) today reported the reauthorization bill for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to the full

Human Resources Committee, which is scheduled to mark it up on May 5. With the major exception of impact aid, the full Committee bill will contain virtually all of the provisions which you proposed. The prospects for getting a bill out of Conference that is very similar to your proposal are good. I will make a personal effort to reduce the add-ons in Impact Aid in Human Resources.

- National Health Insurance. Next week, I will complete a series of discussions with key Congressional leaders who will have an important role in the development of National Health Insurance: Senators Long, Ribicoff and Talmadge and Representatives Rogers, Rostenkowski and Ullman. I will then discuss with you the results of my soundings. I think it imperative that you also speak with these key Members before you announce your National Health Insurance principles.
- White House Mail Controlled to Departments for Handling. I understand HEW handles about 100 letters per week that require draft replies for your signature. These are controlled in my own Communications Center, and reviewed by the Department's Executive Secretary or one of his senior assistants.

We handle urgent mail within 72 hours of receipt. On the average, according to White House figures, HEW returns White House controlled mail within 3 weeks (15 working days). Your staff informs mine that the average processing time across the government is 26 working days.

Over recent months, the Department has substantially reduced processing time for White House and other sensitive mail, and we will continue to work for good performance in this area.



Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles Warren
Gus Speth



SUBJECT: Weekly Status Report

Strauss' Comments on Inflation and Environmental Regulations: Bob Strauss' emphasis on environmental regulations as a prime target for the Administration's anti-inflation effort is seriously misplaced. We are particularly concerned that these comments were made without prior discussion with either EPA or CEQ. He would have learned that substantial efforts are now underway to make such programs more efficient and that pollution control regulations, at worst, are responsible for about only 1/15 of the current rate of inflation. Since Strauss' remarks followed a closed-door meeting with Pittsburgh steel executives, they were no doubt aimed at the Clean Air Act and Water Pollution Control Act. Both of these programs were reviewed by Congress during 1977 and amended in accordance with its findings and determinations, which included cost considerations. Finally, the current government-wide regulatory reform analysis requirements and procedures are modelled heavily on EPA's exemplary economic analysis program for regulatory proposals.

At today's regularly scheduled luncheon meeting with leaders of environmental organizations all expressed the belief and concern that the Administration had deliberately decided to abandon its commitment to environmental programs. We recommend that you take prompt action to correct this belief.

Sun Day Initiatives: Your Sun Day speech will provide you with an opportunity to correct the widespread impression (stemming largely from the FY 1979 solar budget) that the Administration is not committed to determined solar energy development. The package of proposed Sun Day initiatives we are now developing with DOE, DPS, OMB and NSC will reflect your personal views about the importance of renewable energy. A decision memorandum on these initiatives will be ready for your review early next week.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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April 21, 1978

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Bob Strauss' statements that environmental regulators are one of the first three targets in his campaign on inflation and that "we need to win a couple of fights" have stirred a hornets nest.

Spokesmen for environmental groups, members of Congress, and Administration officials are pointing out that the attack on environmental regulators as a major cause of inflation is simply not founded on the facts.

As you know, the environmental movement enjoys broad public support. A February 1977 survey by Opinion Research Corporation shows that 68% of the public prefer to pay more to reduce pollution as opposed to 16% who support lower prices with more pollution.

Fundamentally, EPA is addressing the very real need to protect the public from growing and continuing health and environmental assaults. However, as I noted in my memo to you yesterday, Doug and I are committed to eliminating unwarranted costs that could unnecessarily increase product prices or government spending. For example:

- Your Executive Order on regulatory reform is based on EPA's initiatives in regulatory reform;
- EPA is assessing the combined effects of our regulations in the major industries we regulate in order to devise the most efficient strategies;
- We are strengthening our economic analysis capability to be able to assure the public that the economic impacts of our regulations are thoroughly considered;

- Based on flexibility provided by the new Clean Water Act, we are revising some of the standards for conventional water pollutants which we have determined were unreasonable under the old law;

- We are streamlining and consolidating the permitting process in order to cut unnecessary delay and reduce paperwork;

- We are reviewing the marginal costs of pollutant removal for all regulatory proposals to ensure that we adopt the most cost-effective approaches;

- We will continue to consult with CEA and CWPS in order to incorporate their comments and suggestions into the regulatory process as early as possible.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Barbara", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Barbara Blum
Deputy Administrator

April 22, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}
SUBJECT: CEA Weekly Report

Agriculture Legislation. Members of my staff and I have met several times this week with the Vice President, Bob Bergland, Stu, and others to discuss continuing efforts on the Hill to enact farm legislation. A memo on the status of the problem was sent to you Friday with a recommendation that we accept a Foley proposal giving the Secretary of Agriculture additional discretionary authority with respect to target prices. I concurred in that recommendation, not because the legislation itself is desirable, but because it does minimal damage to farm policy and acceptance may be necessary to hold the line against other legislative proposals.

Economic Outlook. CEA is working with OMB to prepare economic outlook materials for the FY 1980 budget presentation to you on May 16.

Housing Finance. On Thursday, CEA chaired the first meeting of an interagency task force that we have formed to evaluate the outlook for and problems surrounding the supply of credit to finance housing construction to evaluate the outlook for housing and housing finance, and to discuss what steps can be taken to minimize the impact of tighter money on the housing market. Members of the task force include CEA, OMB, HUD, Treasury, the Domestic Staff and independent financial regulatory agencies including the Federal Reserve, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the FDIC, and the Comptroller of the Currency.

There was consensus that under current interest rates and financial interest, housing construction would remain fairly strong. But if interest rates move up much more (say another 1/2 percent), housing construction could begin to be significantly affected. We agreed to put together, and discuss at our next meeting, a list of steps available to moderate the effect of higher interest rates on the housing market.

~~SECRET~~

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Press *FP*

SUBJECT: Report of Science Adviser and Director of OSTP

- NATO meeting on Science and Technology. Science ministers in England, Germany and Canada view your FY79 basic research thrust positively and plan to propose similar initiatives, taking US lead. Canada will plan to underwrite expanded industrial R&D by tax incentives equivalent to 80 cents on the dollar to spur technological innovation. I discussed cooperative R&D projects with EC Commissioners and found much interest for joint projects in such fields as nuclear waste management, climate, non-fuel minerals exploration, and recycling.
- Vulnerability of surface ships. In discussions with Harold Brown, Bill Perry and other Defense officials, it has become clear that a major uncertainty in planning for the future of our surface ship Navy is whether these ships will continue to be adequately survivable in the face of increasingly sophisticated Soviet conventional and nuclear anti-ship weapons systems. This is one of the key issues underlying the current dispute within Defense and on the Hill on the total number and mix of surface ships that should be included in the current Five Year Defense Program. Consequently, with Harold's and Bill's support, I am convening a panel of experts to analyze the vulnerability of our surface ships from a technology standpoint. My objective is to have the study completed in time for use in your review of the FY80 Defense Budget.
- FTC. I am working with Henry Owen and Governor Gilligan to define scope of the Foundation for Technological Cooperation (FTC) which you approved and announced in your Caracas speech.
- CTB. At Zbig's request, I have convened a panel to examine the implications for a CTB of various permissible experiment options and the related problem of maintaining confidence in stockpile reliability.
- Technology Transfer. We are completing the interagency study of East-West Technology Transfer (PRM 31) you requested. The study has developed a new policy on transfers to China, which would give us flexibility to ship items we would not be willing to export to the USSR. For such items, China -- with its lower technological and military base -- would be considerably less able than the USSR to divert civilian exports to military use contrary to US interests. The study will also recommend needed improvements in our export control machinery.
- Interagency Nuclear Waste Management Review. Deep geological containment is the key element and our main contribution will be to help the Department of Energy develop the necessary geomechanical technology to the point where this approach is credible and widely endorsed by all sides of the nuclear debate.

Jay 5/24/80 ~~SECRET~~ GDS

Community WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506
Services Administration



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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

April 21, 1978

Attention: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary
FROM: Graciela (Grace) Olivarez *GO*
Director
SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Significant Agency Activities
(April 17-21)

Energy Fair in Cranston, Rhode Island

An energy fair to provide information on low cost energy savings devices was held at the Rhode Island Junior College in Cranston on April 6, 1978. More than 1400 people attended including a large number of low and moderate income working-class families. The Director of CSA, Senator Claiborn Pell, Governor Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island and Mayor James Taft were also in attendance. The elected representatives evinced a particular interest in the role that CSA is playing in developing low cost energy technology.

Family Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program

The CSA has funded a delinquency prevention program through the Menninger Foundation of Topeka, Kansas. The "Menninger Model Group Homes" is a program designed to restructure the family image of abandoned, neglected, and abused children through surrogate parents with professional support. It is designed to prevent delinquency and to help alleviate mental disorders of the affected children. This is a community-based effort through community action agencies, to develop alternatives to institutionalization.

National Childhood Immunization Initiative

On April 14, 1978, Director Olivarez and Dr. Richmond, Assistant Secretary for Health, DHEW, signed an Interagency Agreement that will involve community action agencies and other local CSA grantees and public health agencies to explore use of staff sharing, CETA resources and alternative delivery services in their communities as means to make immunization outreach and education efforts more effective.

Small Farms Conference

The CSA and USDA are jointly proposing to hold a series of three day sessions in five geographic regions (beginning in June and continuing through September that will provide an opportunity for small farmers (400 total) in all areas of the country to discuss, deliberate and advocate issues of priority concern to them.

CSA Convenes Policy Advisory Group

On Tuesday, April 18, 1978, the Director hosted a meeting of distinguished public figures and scholars with a proven concern for the nation's low-income population. The purpose of the meeting was to pool their knowledge and insights on poverty issues and to advise CSA on policy directions for the remainder of this decade and into the 1980s. Among those attending were R. Sargent Shriver, former Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Dr. Paul Ylvisaker, Dean, Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

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Cabinet Summaries	Andrew Young to Pres. Carter, 1 pg., re: (N) activities	4/21/78	

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Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential Handwriting File 4/24/78 [1] (Box 82)

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Administrator

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: Rick Hutcheson

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of GSA Activities

Negotiated Sale - Mineral Wells, Texas

As the result of close cooperation between the city of Mineral Wells, Texas, and GSA, a 206-acre parcel of Fort Wolters, Texas, was disposed of by negotiated sale. This parcel will become part of a 352-acre industrial park being developed in Mineral Wells which, when completed, will employ approximately 3500 people. Since the base closing, unemployment has been reduced from almost 15% to 3.2% while the population of Mineral Wells has grown from a low of 14,000 to about 17,000 today. The development of this industrial park will further the economic recovery Mineral Wells is now experiencing.

Business Service Center Conferences for Women

To assist women in doing business with the government, our Business Service Centers are planning conferences to be held throughout the country. The two-day meetings will feature speakers with management and business expertise; information on government assistance; information on commercial assistance and they will provide a forum for interaction among business women. We expect to attract 1,000 women to the first conference which is tentatively scheduled to be held in Dallas in late September.

GSA Hosts Soviet-American Building Design and Construction Meeting

We have just hosted a delegation of five construction officials from the Soviet Union who are visiting the United States for ten days. Their visit will be highlighted by the signing of an agreement outlining specific areas of continued Soviet-American cooperation in building design and construction management. This delegation is part of a working group of Soviets and Americans who have been meeting during the past two years to exchange information about building technologies of the two countries.

Meeting With Mayor of Chicago

I am travelling today to Chicago where I plan to meet with Mayor Bilandic to discuss the appointment of GSA Regional Administrator in Chicago as well as ways in which GSA can work with the City of Chicago in implementing your urban policy.

Chattanooga Speech

My speech last weekend in Chattanooga was very successful. I spoke to a predominantly Jewish audience about your policy regarding Israel, and I feel that I left them with a far better understanding of your position.

Bob Hoffman
for
JAY SOLOMON
Administrator